

ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA



OFFICES: 3458 REDPATH STREET, MONTREAL 25, P Q

2 EAST 63RD STREET, NEW YORK 21, N Y

1530 P STREET, N W, WASHINGTON 5, D C

Washington Office

June 18, 1963

Dr. Waldo Schmitt
Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Since Bob Faylor is away, I am acknowledging your letter of June 16. I would be very glad to have an opportunity to see your pictures and to discuss every aspect of your recent trip to the Palmer Peninsula on Wednesday, June 26. I would suggest that you come at 11:00 and that the pictures be shown as shortly after 12:00 as possible. I don't know how many pictures you intend to show but would suggest that the "program" last about 40 minutes.

Bob will be back on Thursday and Friday, and I am sure he will want to reconfirm these arrangements with you by telephone.

I look forward to seeing you and your pictures next week.

Sincerely,

Peter H. Wood
Executive Officer
Washington Office

PHW/dgk

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OFFICES: 3458 REDPATH STREET, MONTREAL 25, P Q

2 EAST 63RD STREET, NEW YORK 21, N Y

1530 P STREET, N W, WASHINGTON 5, D C

Washington Office

June 5, 1963

Dr. Waldo Schmidt
Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Waldo:

I am writing to acknowledge and to clarify the situation presented in your letter of May 22. I think the situation can be resolved by simply stating that the number of days for which you were compensated by our check of May 14, 1963, was taken directly from your travel expense voucher. This office had no knowledge of your continuing consulting work with the National Science Foundation subsequent to your return. I fully appreciate the situation as explained in your letter and am sorry for any inconvenience which may have been caused you.

We here at the Institute are extremely interested in the work that you did on the Palmer Peninsula Survey and would very much appreciate an opportunity to discuss this with you. I hope you will drop in at your earliest convenience so that we may have an opportunity to review your reports and to discuss future work on the Palmer Peninsula.

Sincerely,

Bob

Enclosure: Check

Robert C. Faylor
Director, Washington Office

RCF
PHW:adr

ack. ^{16 VI 63} and set tentative date
for 26 or 28th June. He is
to let me know time of day to
come, will show my pictures
just before or after lunch (before/after)
shall bring own projector.

ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA



OFFICES: 3458 REDPATH STREET, MONTREAL 25, P Q

2 EAST 63RD STREET, NEW YORK 21, N Y

1530 P STREET, N W, WASHINGTON 5, D C

Washington Office

May 16, 1963

Dr. Waldo Schmitt
Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Pending receipt of official notification of the increase in your consultant fee I am enclosing a check in the amount of \$2,800. An additional check will be forwarded to you when the necessary amendment has been received from the National Science Foundation.

I regret that this matter has been outstanding for such a long time.

Sincerely,

Bob Faylor

Robert C. Faylor
Director, Washington Office

Enclosure

ARCPEC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA

MCDONALD

OFFICE OF ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS

U.S. ANTARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAM

NINE-MONTHS BUDGET

BUDGET:

(a) SALARIES

Dr. Waldo Schmitt, biologist,
120 days @ \$25/day \$ 3,000

(b) PERMANENT EQUIPMENT \$ None

(c) EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES \$ None

(d) TRAVEL

1. One-way Montevideo to D. C. \$ 374
2. Per diem: 100 Days @ \$4/day 400
20 Days @ \$15/day 300
\$ 1,074

(e) OTHER \$ None

TOTAL \$ 4,074

Indirect costs (20% of direct) 814

NINE-MONTHS TOTAL \$ 4,888

(Rounded to nearest \$ 100) \$ 4,900

JAN 2 1963

AMDMT. # 1
AA-417
APC: jw
11/26/62

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

DEC 27 1962

Captain Edwin A. McDonald, USN (Ret.)
Arctic Institute of North America
Washington Office
1530 P Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Captain McDonald:

It is a pleasure to forward to you a copy of the grant amendment made to your institution by the National Science Foundation as an activity of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program entitled, "A Special Study to Determine Suitable Sites for a Scientific Station in the Palmer Peninsula Area, Antarctica."

The "understandings" set forth in Dr. Kelly's letter of October 5, 1962, shall apply in the present amendment.

We are confident that the support provided in the amended grant will enable you to advance successfully your contribution to U.S. science in Antarctica.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Robbins
Associate Director
(International Activities)

Enclosure

Copy to: Mr. Robert C. Faylor ✓

JAN 2 1963

Francis

ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA



OFFICES: 3458 REDPATH STREET, MONTREAL 25, P Q

2 EAST 63RD STREET, NEW YORK 21, N Y

1530 P STREET, N W, WASHINGTON 5, D C

Washington Office

April 2, 1963

Dr. Waldo Schmitt
Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$460.50 which represents reimbursement for your trip to New Zealand and Antarctica. Please sign and return to this office the attached Expense Report which has been prepared for you in compliance with the Institute's existing travel regulations. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

In connection with the payment of your consultant fee we will be in touch with you as soon as the necessary amendment concerning the increase of your fee has been received from the National Science Foundation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bob Faylor".

Robert C. Faylor
Director, Washington Office

Enclosures

ack & ret
pays. 7/IV/63
A handwritten mark, possibly initials or a signature, consisting of a stylized "W" or "J" with a dot below it.

7 IV 83

Dear Bob, Thank you folks for
the check covering expenses ~~to~~
~~for~~ - per diem incurred on recent
survey to Palmer Land. ~~and~~

~~I~~ It is too bad that
you couldn't make it along with
us we had a really very wonder-
ful time and saw ~~some of~~ perhaps
the most beautiful & scenic
parts of Antarctica. The
few pictures I took (slides)
will do them justice. I have
yet to see what Capt. Mack
got. He took as many pictures
as the rest of us put together.

~~When I get~~
~~hope to see~~
When I get straightened

out at the office, I shall set
up a little get together for a
look see at yours and mine.

^{And} amendment covering the
Hope the ~~matter of~~ ^{Amendment} is
see ~~can be~~ may be confirmed
before in some ~~for~~ reports and
~~are due~~ full due, but ~~I can~~
always ^{file} ~~add~~ an amendment. ~~to~~

Here's to seeing you
again before too long

W.L.S.

From James D. Seamed Adm. Off
Sub Pac. Div. Adjutant

AA-417#

This will inform in connection
of today with the bl. Albert P. C. C. C.
Chiff. Section Off. An. P. C. C. C.
connect with bridge at Little

the distance, it was det.
that the an. section/for. for. for.
service for the present
road of 129/days should
have been 50 per day
instead of 25 which was
expected to be. It is the
estimated/that 120 days
should be used 120 days
50 per day/instead of 120 days
of 25 per day a little more
of 2,000

that any one would
commit suicide over
her, mile.

We have had quite a
few snow storms, the
last during holidays being
eight inches. We have had
such gloomy weather all
fall. I love the winter season
but I don't like gloom.

Living in Frederick is
easy but also monotonous
at times. But we know all
the old timers so we do
have some nice contacts,
but some from Washington
get into the blood.

Sister joins me in best wishes

110 North Beach St.,
Frederick, Md.
January 8-1963

Dear Dr. Shmitt:

Can you imagine
my surprise when Miss
McLain wrote me you
had gone to Antarctica
for three months. Then
I received your post card
from Iceustown. It looks
like a very lovely city. I
especially like the blue
waters of the lake and
the majestic snow capped
mountains around it.

for a happy and successful New Year.
Sincerely Anne M. Alar.

I hope my address on envelope to you is O.K.

The Star has had bits of news about the different trips the personnel are on and no wonder which one you might be with. I suppose you get all the papers and news of National Interest. The editorials and letters have certainly giving the U.N. and Kennedy the treatment I never thought I would agree with Krushchev or Dr. Thomas Mattingly. But I do agree with Krushchev about the modern art and I have to agree with the Doctor about the chicken disease. Is it not awful when one comes to such a pass?

We go down to Washington now and then to sleep. It has changed so I would not want to live there again unless I too, were a millionaire. I hope to get down in time to see the Mona Lisa although I never have been able to see from pictures of her

NORCROSS
N

©SP366
NEW YORK



Hello dear Doc.

Thank you for your very attractive
Christmas card and for all the nice things
you had to say.

It was our privilege and pleasure to look
after you, just a little, while you were with
us. So please come again for it was
lovely to meet such a very nice person
as you.

May your Christmas be merry in every way

and may the best of everything be yours in the New Year
We do wish you every success in your
new venture.

Sincerely
Helen & Fred Brown.

The University of Sydney

School
SYDNEY

NE

A

6th February

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

Dr W. S. Schmidt,
Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Washington, 25, D.C.

School of Agri.
Sydney
New South Wales
Australia
6 Feb. 62

Dear Dr Schmidt,

I hope you will forgive me for not having answered your letter more promptly. I knew you would be on cruise for some weeks and decided to defer writing until I got back home.

Might I say now that it was a great pleasure for me to meet and talk with you. I hope your trip to the Palmer Peninsula was thoroughly successful and look forward with considerable interest to hear the outcome. Just before I left McMurdo, I had lunch in Flag Quarters. I was interested to learn that Admiral Reedy seems to feel that the new base will probably operate without direct Navy support. In some ways, I think this could be a good thing. Certainly there would be an advantage in arranging things so that any outside logistic support was kept in proportion to the scientific requirements of the establishment. At McMurdo, there are so many Navy people there that it becomes a full time job for them to support themselves, let alone the USARP program.

As far as the biolab is concerned, I feel that it is very well set up as with basic equipment. The fact that I had to borrow apparatus was largely because there was insufficient time to arrange a separate grant for me and I had to operate through Dr Wohlschlag. It is difficult to say, these days, where basic equipment begins and ends. There are all sorts of things one could list. However, most of these items might not be used a great deal and would probably best be purchased as they are required by specific projects.

I am inclined to feel that the arrangement of facilities in the lab could be better. For instance, I do not believe that the situation should exist in which soil is sieved in an area where precise analytical or microbiological work is being carried out. Nor do I consider that formalin should be used where living organisms are being cultivated. I should think this type of comment would become more common as projects become more specialised and more diverse. This is already being recognised with the construction of extensions to the existing building. It should not be too difficult to arrange the distribution of special apparatus and facilities

so that these problems are minimised.

Concerning measurements of light penetration, I am quite convinced that every effort should be made to see that this is done. The results that I have obtained in connection with photosynthetic organisms associated with sea ice, in fact, encourage me to go further. I now firmly believe that some sort of large scale international program is called for to investigate as fully as possible the productivity of the seas surrounding Antarctica which are under the influence of sea ice. Such a program should, of course, be physical as well as biological. As soon as I have my results in order, I hope to submit such a proposal to SCAR and to seek support from other organisations. I feel that the problem should be tackled in a similar fashion to the Indian Ocean Survey. Of course the financial and other problems associated with such a project would be considerable. Nevertheless, I feel that an attempt should be made to interest people in the idea.

I will be most interested to learn how the Bureau of Standards feels about studying the physico-chemical properties of sea ice.

My very best wishes,
Yours sincerely

John Bunt.

Overseas Service

AEROGRAMME

By Air Mail - Par Avion

DR W.S. SCHMIDT,

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,

WASHINGTON, 25, D.C.,

U.S.A.

Approved by Postmaster-General
for acceptance as Aerogramme No. 2

"ARCHER" AEROGRAMME
Regd. Trade Mark

SECOND FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

J.S. BUNT,

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE,

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED, THIS FORM
MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

March 4, 1964

Dear Dr. Schmitt -

Here is your copy of the list we sent to Don Squires. He is having all the station lists prepared by the printer & you should be getting copies from him of the printed form. In the meantime - here is this one.

Next week we will send you a station map (I'm sorry not to include it now).

Beatrice L Burch

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Dr. Schmitt

DATE: march 2, 1964

FROM : Beatrice L. Burch *BLB*

SUBJECT: SUMMARY REPORT FROM ANTARCTIC USNM Accession No. 247268

Here is the summary report from the Antarctic Expedition you went on last year, Dr. Schmitt. When I get Xerox time, I'll do the sheets for you too.

AUG -9 1962

Rear Admiral David M. Tyree, USN
United States Antarctic Projects Officer
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Admiral Tyree:

Your letter of July 27, requesting the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution in the United States exchange representative program in the Antarctic, has been discussed with staff members of our Museum of Natural History. As you perhaps know, the Institution is expanding its work in oceanography, and our staff has very recently been augmented by the addition of an Assistant Director for Oceanography, Museum of Natural History. This new staff member, Dr. I. E. Wallen, hopes that another year we may be able to assign one of our scientists to your program.

At present, however, I regret to inform you that none of our staff members are experienced in the Antarctic area. Several have participated in oceanographic expeditions and perhaps would be glad to extend their experience into the Antarctic, but other commitments make them unavailable in the autumn of 1962. It is our intention to add to the staff several marine biologists, among whom I hope will be at least one with Antarctic experience and a desire to cooperate with you in this program.

Please keep the Smithsonian in mind when this opportunity arises in 1963, and we shall hope to be in a better position. With thanks for your consideration,

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Carmichael
Secretary

cc: Dr. Wallen
Dr. Hobbs
Registrar

ACSmith:ewj

2-1-62

243139



UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC PROJECTS OFFICER
718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

27 July 1962

Honorable Leonard Carmichael
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Carmichael:

It is my honor, on behalf of the Department of Defense, to bring to your attention an international program in which the Smithsonian Institution may be interested. Each year the United States invites governments active in the Antarctic to exchange representatives on the annual relief and resupply expeditions. This office has the responsibility of administering and implementing the United States exchange representative program. This responsibility includes, among other things, procurement of individuals who will be assigned to foreign expeditions for the purpose of observing polar operations and activities during the period of the annual resupply activities.

At the present time, the Department of State is issuing invitations to the nations concerned. It cannot therefore be determined with certainty how many representatives will be required, but experience over several years indicates a total of six to eight. A representative may be expected to be absent from his customary work for two to four months, beginning in late autumn. This office has funds to support the costs of travel and per diem, but not the representative's salary.

The Smithsonian Institution has a long record of interest in polar exploration and research, and it is hoped that you may wish to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain firsthand information about foreign experience and techniques, while at the same time assisting the government in meeting an obligation, by making available one or two individuals from your staff.

Sincerely,

DAVID M. TYRRE
Rear Admiral, USN

AIR MAIL

December 10, 1963

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
c/o Mrs. Robert T. Lundy
517 Fifth Street
Coronado, California

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

The Christmas colors of green and red are very apparent here now, especially in my face. After getting you all stirred up about the Gruner manuscript that Lip left behind, and after receiving your fine letter of December 4, I found the manuscript reposing at the bottom of the stack of unfinished business on my desk. I am ashamed. It didn't seem possible that the paper could occupy such an ancient stratum in that pile, and I hadn't bothered to go to the very lowest one in previous searches. Please accept my humblest apologies.


Before your letter arrived, I had poured a couple of martinis into Ted and pried from him an agreement to review the Pederson film. I have just talked with Helen Hayes and passed on to her your excellent suggestions. Both she and I felt that it would be preferable to have the review prepared by someone not presently associated with ONR or the Smithsonian, which would rule out Ernie Lachner. We both agree, however, that Pequegnat and Gosline are well qualified to do the job, and Helen is filing their names in case it seems desirable to review the film in other journals.

Linda arrived home for her Christmas vacation on Saturday, believe it or not, so the holidays cannot be far off. We may go to Tiverton for Christmas week, and there is therefore a possibility that I won't be here when you return, but there is nothing that I know of now that needs your immediate attention.

We hope that you and Mrs. Schmitt will have as merry a Christmas as possible in the absence of the children.

Cordially,

Fenner A. Chace, Jr.
Senior Scientist
Department of Zoology


FACHace, Jr.:eek

Dear Fenner, I might just as well jump in with both feet. I do not think that I have that ms. prospectus that Lip thinks he left behind. He mentioned that he wanted me to do the Pinnotherids, once in your office, and once in a very brief visit with someone else to my my 202 E. hangout. I do recall seeing some kind of a prospectus on one of these two occasions. I thought it was a printed thing, was it one page or more. But I do not believe I have it. I shall look through ~~my~~ ^{for me} Pinnotherid papers, which are all in the left hand quarter unit case, facing the door, in the top drawer but just thrown in so to speak. I doubt if it would be worth your while to look there. I shall on my return which should be on 20th or 21st. Lip surely can wait ~~two~~ weeks longer for a final yes or no. Why should ~~he~~ write

write Ray instead of you unless it was in a letter about Stomatopods?

Gee, Fenner I hate to see you concerned about the matter. It need be you can write Lip that I may have it and that I shall be back to make a search through my things before Xmas. I must have 50 to 100 letters calling for some attention, but that "paper" is not among them, I feel quite sure.

I wish that I could give you more cheerful news regarding that lost paper. Heck didn't he, or doesn't he have some sort of rough draft preliminary to the ms he's writing about or notes of a kind. He must have, and so could reconstruct the darned thing. Let it rest till 21st.

As to things here — I have, till your letter arrived been kept too busy at trying to be the handyman — jack of all trades hereabouts. Painted the kitchen (to even write a few post cards.)

+ walls

(3)

Today, ceiling, down to the wainscoting; still have to do the refrigerator alcove sides and back. Rehung and mended the front screen door (aluminum one), and built a floor-to-ceiling partition in the boy's room so that the outer wall (one side) can be rebuilt. Deliver me from shacks houses set close to the ground; it's not termite or his writing just too much dampness in rainy season, and ensuing wood rot → (dry rot, it's said to be)

The bad news you see is not all on one side.

The sunny days are really nice, although most too warm gets up to the 80's on occasion. But the nights — you have to reach for an extra blanket in the wee sma hours or breeze; goes down in the 40's each night — desert type extremes between day and night. Give it to me all cold or hot, but don't jazz it ^{So.} California style.

Hope to get out to Scripps before I leave, and the Zoo, maybe

next week. Shall definitely have two days to look around at the Hancock Foundation, but I shall have to pass up San Francisco much to my regret. They made me a Fellow last year, an honor shared by quite a number of others.

I am so glad that you got Pederson's film business straightened out, and especially that you got that confirmation from Sid Baller that we are to get one of those half dozen prints he had made of Harry's film. I have written him about the high rents confronting the project. We definitely will not get any more money and I fear too much for rent will break the financial (fund) camel's back.

I suggested some alternative living arrangements. If he did not take the family, we could "camp out" in a garage or somebody's boat house; perhaps a Lyford Key shed or warehouse. That rich (wealthy) man's development has everything and might be inclined to help

out a few poor scientists. I suggested this to him. The public relations man (if any) of that Club should welcome the business, for its advertising and prestige value (hah, on his last). They couldn't do more than tell him Harry, no. He does have a lot of friends and acquaintances in and about Nassau.

I'm afraid this comes too late to be of value. Ernie Buchner would be a good one to review the film. It's mostly fish. I almost would like to do it myself, but there is too much conflict of interest. What runs in my mind is that you and Ernie do a joint review; I've seen a number done by two people. But the boy you want, if the above doesn't suit is Pequenot. (This isn't spelled right) but you will recall his marvellous under water skills (or did he also have a few movies) and there is also

⑥

Doug Faulkner who is interested in much the same sort of thing. You know he tried to get "Life" to take a few prints off Harry's film, but they did not enlarge well. He ~~was~~ ^(silent) terribly enthusiastic about the film, I got from Harry, and which Ernie showed to John and Herp. Last but not least ask Ernie who gave the running comment on that film that night, was it Gosline or who. This is also a good possibility. I have nothing against either Ross or Ted but the folks mentioned above, are the more fishminded, have seen film (except Pequeen) and enthused about it.

May the airmail get this to you in time, if the lists are still open. I did think of Breder, who's good who ~~has also~~ ^{has also} seen film in N.Y. but I think he ~~above~~ ^{named} would be more enthusiastic.

Have I covered all points in your letter? and too many besides. Be seeing you soon, Best ever to the M.I. bunch and some others.
Love to the ladies W.

December 3, 1963

AIR MAIL

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
c/o Mrs. Robert T. Lundy
517 Fifth Street
Coronado, California

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

You must realize by now that you hear from me only when I need help. When Lip was here for the Congress, he brought with him a manuscript prospectus by H.-E. Gruner on the proposed Catalogus Crustaceorum. While you were in the hospital, he wrote to Ray that he had apparently left that manuscript here, and he asked Ray to send it on to him so that it could be published in Crustaceana. I remember the paper, and I seem to recall that I passed it on to you for comment. I didn't want to bother you about it while you were recuperating for fear you would "take the stairs two at a time" to look for it, and when you returned I forgot all about it. Now Ray has had another letter from Lip, and that is why I am bothering you. If you recall the manuscript and its present disposition, perhaps I could retrieve it before you return. Otherwise, just forget about it for the time being and enjoy the rest of your vacation.

I think that Harry Pederson's complaint is just about disposed of by now. Sid Galler did a fine job of expressing dismay when I told him that Harry was still awaiting the return of his master film. He promised to read the riot act to the Navy photo lab immediately, and he also assured me that you would get a copy of the film. This morning, Helen Hayes called me to say that the reel was expected momentarily in their office and that it would be sent off to Pederson promptly thereafter.

In order to make some amends to Pederson, they are planning to have the film reviewed in the AIBS Bulletin, and they hope to be able to use the cover of the issue for a frame from the film or an appropriate still shot. I told Helen that you had a few stills, but that the choice was limited. She is going to ask Harry if he has anything better when she returns the master to him. She also asked me who would be a good person to review the film. My mind went blank while I was talking with her, but Ray suggested later that either Ted or Gil Voss should be able to handle the assignment well, and I will relay that thought to her as soon as I can get back to her again. It should be someone outside of ONR and the Smithsonian. Her first choice was John Olive, for he would have more

interest in expediting the review if he wrote it. We will see.

Winter is beginning to show its colors here, so you had better stay where you are as long as you can. We had nearly an inch of snow in the suburbs last Saturday night. It was practically gone by morning, but the sky has been threatening again for the past two days.

Our best to you all,

Sincerely,

Fenner A. Chace, Jr.
Senior Scientist
Department of Zoology



FChace, Jr.:eek

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Dr. Squires

DATE: 24. VII. 63

FROM : Waldo L. Schmitt

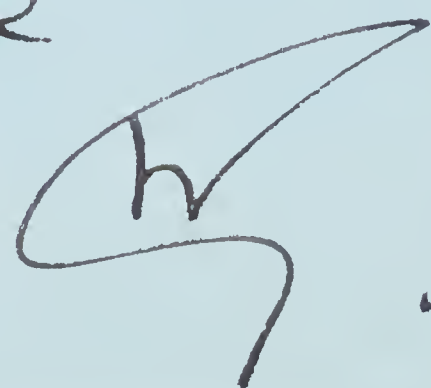
SUBJECT: Mail slot to be cut into door of
room 202 E (N.H.)

Agree - please
I would like to have a mail slot
2x12 inches, 3 ft from the floor
cut into my room door and
provided with a hinged stop
on the inside

Will you kindly requisition the
necessary "services"?

There should be no objection as
the doors on this "corridor" will
probably be junked when the
West wing is added to the build-
ing.

If you please



26. XII. 62

Dear Fenner, Christmas down here comes during the summer holiday season — it was 85°F yesterday — and we were out on the beach in the afternoon taking a dip in the Pacific — I got too much of it for a swim. Yes, I've been to McMurdo and back. We have been shifted from the "Edisto" to the "Staten Id." which is due here Monday ^{31st} to pick up the 4 of us who are slated to go to Palmer Land — that is if she doesn't have to evacuate a group of Argentines stranded at the Ellsworth Station. If their govt can't succor them, the good old US will have to do it. Under Sam saves everybody, so it seems. About all my belongings were put aboard (flown out to) the Staten Id. before I flew back from McMurdo, and I have next to nothing to wear. I had some fish traps made — they are also on the "Staten Id." I have never been so handicapped on the collecting side. Besides we never dare stir very far afield because we may be called upon to depart on very short notice. Here at
(over)

Summer in Antarctica (McMurdo) is not bad at all Low 18° high 32° or 33° F. You get quite used to it — and wear less + less clothing. Very few wear hats. Worst feature is bright sun which is 24 hrs a day! I did not over expose my pictures taken at mid night. It has an experience though saw part of penguin colony their numbers 250,000

BY AIR MAIL

AEROGRAMME

If anything is enclosed,
this form will be surcharged
at rate for Air Mail Letters.

27 DE 82.2

Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr.
U.S. National Museum
Washington 25, D.C.
U.S.A.

Second fold here

SENDER'S NAME

Waldo L. Schmitt

AND ADDRESS

191 Fendalton Road
Christchurch, N.Z.
% E.E. Goodale

Issued By N.Z. Post Office For Posting In N.Z.

To open cut here

To open cut here

First fold here

Eddie Goodale's, Jack Crowell, Eddie and
Gare but breakfast is every man for him-
self when he gets up. Usually Eddie goes in
next and back last. I wanted to go
to see the Museum folks at Wellington and
land, but the Xmas holidays intervened.
Every body here combines vacation with
Xmas, and some firms just shut down
till 14th January! Just can't do business or
call on prospects, ~~and~~ ~~turning~~ ~~the~~ ~~holidays~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~holidays~~
down here. Fatta of Dominion Museum
has gone to Auckland Ids, and Brodie of Ant-
arctic Institute, Wellinsh, can't even be reached
by telephone or telegram. Never had
time to write enough. Yours, W.L.S.

M 261242Z

FM REP USARP MCMURDO

TO USARP WASHDC.

INFO ZEN/COMNAVSUPFOR ANTARCTICA

REP COMNAVSUPFOR ANTARCTICA WASHDC

ZEN/COMANT ARTIC SUPPACTY /REP USARP CHRISTCHURCH

NAVY GRNC

BT

UNCLAS

USARP NR183

PERSONNEL MOVEMENT

1. DEC. 22

A. PICCIOTTO AND DEBREUCK RETURNED MCMURDO

B. BERG AND VOGT RETURNED MCMURDO

C. UGOLINI AND WILKES TO WRIGHT VALLEY

D. HOBBIE AND MASON RETURNED MCMURDO

E. CHECK ON ROSS ICE SHELF BY R4D

2. DEC. 23

PAGE TWOSRUHPM 90B

A. PICCIOTTO\ DEBREUCK\ BERG AND DR. SCHMITT DEPARTED FOR
CHRISTCHURCH

3. DEC. 24

A. NO MOVEMENT

4. DEC. 25

A. NO MOVEMENT

5. DEC. 26

ORIGINAL
RETURN TO
USARP COMMUNICATION
OFFICE NSF

for Picciotto
for Black
for Dechow
for Goldman
for Chase ✓

for Picciotto



RUECC 8/24

ZNR

R 232115Z

FM REP USARP CHRISTCHURCH

TO USARP WASHDC

INFO REP COMNAVSUPFOR ANTARCTICA WASHDC

ZEN/COMANTARCTIC SUPPACTY

ZEN/REP USARP MCMURDO

NAVY GRNC

BT

UNCLAS

NR295

PERS MVMNTS

1. THE FOLLOWING ARRIVED FROM MCMURDO 231955Z

BERG

DEBRUECK

PICCIOTTO

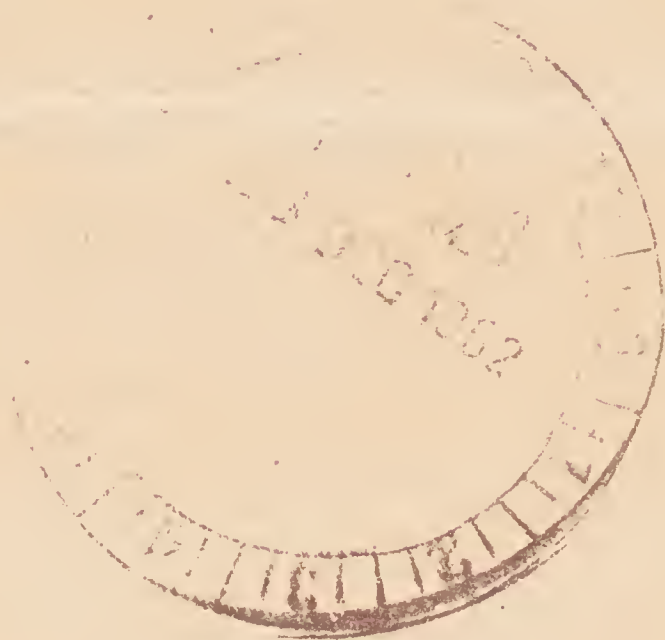
SCHMITT

BT

23/2300Z

Chase
ORIGINAL
~~RETURN TO~~
~~USARP COMMUNICATION~~
~~OFFICE, NSF~~

for Blank
for Picciotto
for Chase
for Schmitt
7



17.XII.62

Dear Fenner, As always the mails are about to close when I hear of it. There isn't much to write. But for the intense activity indoors and out, it would be a very bleak place. Our quarters are a bit small 7x8 feet, a steel locker each (2 in bunks to a room), one chair and nothing else; oh! yes one bulb in ceiling. Nothing to complain about. The lab is half a block away in one direction; the heads in the opposite direction also half block; one does an awful lot of putting on and taking off clothes (the outer ones, the parka in most cases).

Meals are lavish and most too abundant. A great variety of meats, vegetables, and what plane comes in, salads. Desert ^{range} from ice cream to cookies, puddings and what else Navy serves for deserts. // My first task is to get some traps built; finding things in crowded locker and, or in the red zipper bags furnished vs. means a lot of unpacking on bunk and putting it away again. Have been fuking with other researchers - that takes time too - a very great lot of interesting work is going on.

Sincerely (B.)

And because the lab building is one of best appointed a lot of non-biologists are making use of place. All buildings are warm and at least lab very well lighted. Rooms where we sleep are poorest lighted, and are no place for work. Mess hall is always Bedlam, and I much ~~don't~~ doubt if the cooks helpers want any body here messing around with books and papers. Everything seems to be going well with me; I am a bit surprised at my self; hope rest of trip, if it ever takes place will go as well. Jack Crowell is on the pessimistic side thinks that we'll never get off and over here. He's still in Ch. Ch. awaiting developments. I haven't even gotten around to picture taking. Had snow yesterday light though, and bits of tiny ice crystals (frozen drizzle today, milky fog in distance, planes are all grounded // This has to be rushed into the mail. The Edisto is six miles off and won't get channel broken for some days yet. It's slow business bringing in the supply ship the Arneb. Oh! I have a few amphipods but have done no collecting here. 3 of my "bundles" had to be left behind in Ch. Ch. as Christmas mail for boys down here to ok

Best ever to you and yours and mine. Not much wt. allowance left for me. about all available space.

December 12, 1962

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
c/o E. E. Goodall
U.S. Antarctic Research Program
Box 12 Navy 20
c/o Fleet P.O.
San Francisco, California

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Thank you for keeping us so well posted on your activities. Your enforced layover in Christchurch must be frustrating when you think that you could have had Christmas at home and could have still been aboard the Edisto when she sailed, but your description of the town and its people tends to minimize our sympathy for you; there must be far worse spots to be incarcerated for a few weeks.

Your remarks about the Chilton collection are disturbing. I don't suppose that the authorities of the Canterbury Museum would look kindly on the idea of transferring that material to the Dominion Museum in Wellington. In the long run, it might be no safer there. The information gleaned from John Yaldwyn when he was here would lead one to believe that there can be little real progress in New Zealand until its population tires of watching their best people surrender to the lure of better jobs elsewhere. Protective socialism probably succeeds best in a nation with little ambition. Please don't antagonize your friends there by mentioning my remarks.

Mr. Fedak in Tony's office tells me that they have no other camera available now. He checked with Mrs. Byrd about the possibility of purchasing one for you, and she told him that it might be possible to get one if its use on subsequent expeditions could be amply justified. I have hesitated to tell him to pursue the matter further without knowing exact specifications of the instrument required. If you still feel that the equipment that you now have on loan is inadequate and if you can send me specifications of what you would like, there might still be time to get a camera to you before you sail, provided it is available here in Washington.

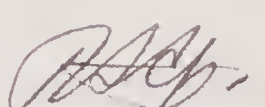
You may derive some satisfaction from knowing that we had our first bad traffic tie-up of the year last night. An inch or two of snow during the day and consequent icy streets produced the kind of situation that you know so well. It took me four hours to get home, and public transportation was even worse; Harry Ladd stood on a bus for six hours. Linda skidded into another car and smashed a fender on her new car, so she is now fully aware of the hazards of slippery roads.

You will also be interested to know that the integration of the Cosmos Club was announced in this morning's paper. I don't remember the gentleman's name, but he is a professor of history who taught at Howard and is now at Brooklyn College.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Fenner A. Chace, Jr.


FACHace:cas

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

6. XII 62

Dear Fenner, A letter to you is long over due. The one about the camera doesn't count. Things have been a bit hectic. I was packed to move aboard the ice breaker assigned to us. We should have been at McMurdo for the purpose on this day or the 12th soon coming up, but damage to the ice breakers making way for the supply ships to get to McMurdo has this year been so severe that the Edisto (assigned to us) had to be called into service. The Glacier is in Wellington now to get two new propellers (one is no small job) and another ice breaker cracked same, or a few plates.

At this writing we shall be stuck here in Christchurch until Jan. 3, and if no further delays ensue we may (big maybe if you ask me) get away by the sixth January. I am keeping my fingers crossed.

I had a nice visit with Mr. Turbott, assist. director of the Canterbury Museum

The camera, the folks down here have lent me a Kodak Signet. It is not all that I would like to have in a camera, but it won't look a "gift" horse like this in the face.

here in Christchurch. He is the only zoologist
on the staff, a vertebrate, primarily birdman
at that. Did I write you that they have
the Chilton collection of Crustacea transferred
from the University? I wrote it to someone
~~or~~ else in my note book, I seem so busy
to keep track of where and to whom I
have written what. Any way they have
only metal ringed screw on caps of lacquered
tin, now quite rusty, and in need of
replacing, and can get no other ~~style~~ ^{style}
of jar. It is too bad because it is a
marvellous collection and still in first
class shape barring a few jars. As hard
up as they are ~~here~~ with bringing their
exhibits up to date, I sort of fear for
the collection in the years to come. You
bet I offered to take it off their ^{hands}
if they found it too great a burden and
expense.

The public library here, and the Museum
library have a wealth of books on the Ant.
archic and I have spent considerable

time in each place doing the reading I did not find time to do at home in the midst of moving and he rush to get off in time. These New Zealanders are wonderfully kind and helpful people. I want to see a Dr. Stenhouse, prof. zoology at the University maybe tomorrow, or Monday if he's not about on Saturday. He has been up on the Palmer Peninsula, and though he is also primarily "for the birds", I want to have a talk with him. He just got back today and surely will want a rest before being interviewed. We put Wohlschlag through quite a quizzing - a friendly one and learned a lot about the problems confronting a biological station drainage, pollution of surrounding area (trash, cans, lab. wastes and human) is one of the most serious. Of equal magnitude, or perhaps rather important is problem of fuel and utilities, and water. The more people the more acute the problem. I am learning fast or hope that I am - and so the time

I can't bring myself to unpack my curded carton of highbly packed things and so have to depend on limited supplies in brief case. But we shall make out all right.

made available by the delays may yet pay off. Some of the C.P.O's were telling me how smart alecky the college boys were around the sailors and non coms. We all know the superior kind that some of the graduate students get to be among those who never went or had the chance to go to college. You meet all kinds.

Our hotel was quite Victorian in all respects, heating (non-existent), lighting (never a light or switch where you could use it to best advantage) spot-less linens, and abundant food in many courses, the more courses the smaller the portions; but I have enjoyed it, except maybe the mutton every day, in several forms at both lunch and dinner, with fancy names "colonial goose" is old mutton, hogget is lamb and better eating. Roast lamb is a disappointment sort of scrappy (I wonder if they know how nice a roast leg of lamb can be?) It's an experience among very nice and friendly people. One could really enjoy settling down here, different as it is from the States. As always my love to the ladies, Best ever to you all, Sincerely, J.C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MEMO ROUTING SLIP

TO THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER INDICATED

NAME OR TITLE	INITIALS—DATE
1. <i>Mr. Wilding</i>	<i>GBD</i>
2. <i>Dr. Chace</i>	
3.	
4.	

Your information	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note and return	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your comments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Proper signature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Necessary action	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note and file	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepare reply	<input type="checkbox"/>	See me	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Your initials	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS *Any suggestions?*

*Per our telcon, SD does not have
a suitable camera available for
this requirement.
GBD 12/11/62*

FROM	DATE
<i>PA Chace, Jr.</i>	<i>Dec. 10, 1962</i>
	PHONE
	<i>457</i>

RECEIVED
SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

1962 DEC 11 AM 8 53

SUPPLY DIVISION

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1. XII. 62

Dear Fenner, I do not know just where to begin but I guess first things first. The Extra Camera that I have had from the Museum has succumbed to old age. The shutter release, and also the wind gears are worn and no longer dependable. The film I had developed here showed defects in 4 out of 5 frames. Repairs are not possible here — no spare parts — and there is not time to ship camera back to Eastman.

Regrettably I can ill spare the price of a new one, and even a suitable second-hand camera might well run to 80 or 100 dollars, and that might prove a doubtful buy. I cannot expect the Museum to buy a new camera for me or even authorize the purchase of one but I am hoping that there is one in working order kicking around that might

be sent me forthwith. // Should the museum
feel moved to stock a camera I could
turn it back after 3-4 mos for some-
other expedition — but it seems to me
that there should be a spare, or one not
currently being used in Tony's stores(?)

What I need is a 35 mm. camera
and I would like one that has a wide
angle lens, as well as the regular (as a rule)
50 mm., either or both, whatever can be
had. //

The second thing is that our sailing
date out of McMurdo for the Palmer Penin-
sula has been "set-back" (rather forward) to
January first! The available ice breakers
down here, opening the way for the cargo
ships with supplies for all U.S. stations,
through McMurdo, have sustained some
damage, mostly plates, I gather and
have to either come back here, that is
Wellington for repairs, necessitating
that the Edisto take over some of

The ARP representative here E.E. Goodall Teletyped Wash. N.S.F. which by now will have gotten in touch with you. I have been hoping that they would have a camera about it. Museum didn't.

their convoy duties. That gives us about a month's grace in which to receive a camera from the States. If Tony has ~~one~~^{to spare} and can get it off by as I would like to say ^{return mail it should} get here in time. ^{should get here by Dec. 15-20.} I do not think there will be any further MATS planes, there maybe, but commercial would undoubtedly be faster. Inquiry should be made before shipping. So much for my troubles. ~~✱~~

I address you because I do not quite know whom to tackle. Tony Dale or Gordon, I imagine Dale because a camera to be gotten from Tony (Mike, that is) would have to be added to the collecting outfit blank.

New Zealand, Christchurch is a very wonderful and cool place, foggy and chilly in the morning and warm and often sunny by mid-day. Frequent rainy spells, some

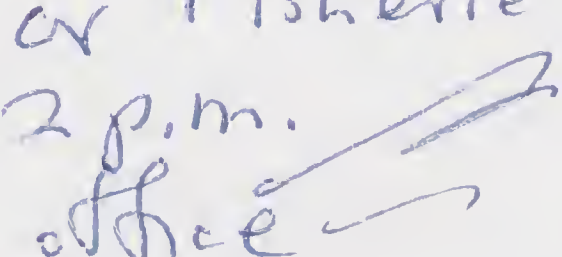
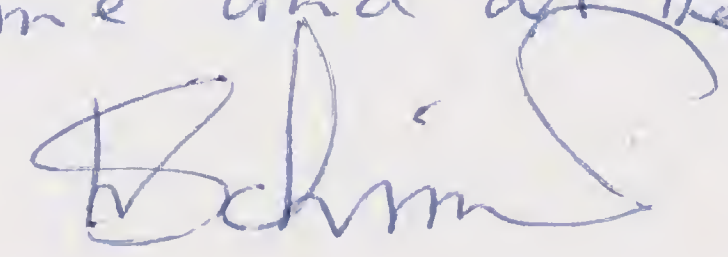
only drizzles, are common place, and as
in France (Paris) everyone seems pre-
pared with rain coats — you never know
when you will need one. On the other
hand country-side looks like California
around Pacific Grove or Monterey, with
more trees about town, including some
palms. Every body goes in for flowers,
and geraniums, that look as big as trees
(or shrubs rather) Except for getting his
letter off I would like to tell you more
of this very attractive country and re-
ally lovely English people, and his
very Victorian hotel, Victorian in every
respect, meals, beds, and facilities
included. But you like it all, the
more quiet and orderly life these
people seem to live. // We may proceed
to McMusdo on sixth or the 12th now,
depending on further developments
that for now. Best ever

Sincerely,
H. C. C.

26 XI. 62

Dear Fenner, Not a letter, just another request to do a little job I forgot in the last minute - one of many. I had intended on my way out to ask the Captain of the Watch to instruct his men not to unlock the door in the morning, and to lock it up after each inspection. As I have mentioned to you I would like to have it kept locked at all times. Too many people pass up and down that corridor or at least have access to it. Workmen, laborers and what not. A phone call would do it. The guards place an inconspicuous mark on wall beside door jamb indicating that this be done. As you know they unlock doors in morning and they stay that way all day. The plane is not a jet and so progress is fairly so - some 10 to 11 hours to Hickham Field Hawaii where in a barrack's room this is being written. At Travis Field near San Francisco we were lodged as VIP's but here just other G I's. No harm beds are clean and comfortable and after ~~last night~~ ^{yesterday} slept like a rock. Not much else to say. We have a good crowd. There must be some 30 going to McMurder, or other Antarctic stations from here.

Tomorrow whatever it will be we make Christchurch - and cross the date line.

It is raining this early am. but already the sun is breaking through. I have to see Mrs Sowerby about her boxes, and so may not get either to Museum or Fisheries lab; we must check in not later than 2 p.m.  Regards to all at home and at the office. Best ever, Sincerely 

December 11, 1962

Professor G. E. MacGinitie
U. S. Naval Missile Center
Life Sciences Department
Box 31, Code N-334
Point Mugu, California

Dear George:

If the questions in Dr. Schmitt's letter of November 15, referred to in your letter of December 4, have to do with information pertinent to his trip, I would suggest that you send what you can to the following address:

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
c/o E. E. Goodall
U. S. Antarctic Research Program
Box 12 Navy 20
c/o Fleet P. O.
San Francisco, California

Word has recently been received here that complications have delayed the sailing date from Christchurch until the first week in January, so a letter should reach him before he leaves New Zealand. After January 3, mail to him should be addressed to:

U.S.S. Edisto A.G.B.-2
Fleet P.O., New York

I am sorry that you have to bother with this, but I am sure that Dr. Schmitt will be grateful for any information you may be able to send him.

All good wishes to you and Nettie for Christmas and all of 1963.

Sincerely,

Fenner A. Chase, Jr.
Curator
Division of Marine Invertebrates

FAC
FAChaceJr:cas

Dr Schmitt ✓

8-VII-62

Dear Fenner

Not much of a note even. Thank you for attending to that "Film" matter for Faulkner and Life. Obo bad that I had to trouble you with it, but what you did was perhaps more than expected and in more than ample time. Aute to see you pull out on the 20th though.

I'll be down bright and early on the 16th. Have to get the intern, "Pat" Hornaday started, but I can't quite let her do some of the needed "house cleaning". Would it be asking too much to have Livingston wash, or at least wipe off the green (steel) book-case ^(crayfish) shelves?

The "old man" is forever asking favors. Thanks again for the letters and that Life job. Best ever to all at home and at Museum, Sincerely, BLS

July 2, 1962

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
c/o Mrs. Robert T. Lundy
517 Fifth Street
Coronado, California

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Your letter of June 28 arrived just before quitting time last Friday. I suppose that I should have come in on Saturday and taken care of the matter, but my reluctance to do so was strengthened by Ernie Lachner's frequent reference to Faulkner as a pest. The material is now packed and ready to go.

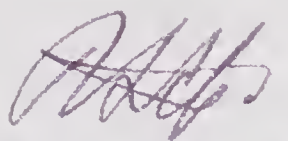
Some of the items listed in your letter could not be found, but Ernie assures me that I have everything that he knows about. There is only one reel of "good film" in addition to the one shown at the Ichs and Herps meeting. Ernie says that the edited film was wound on one of the two original spools. I attached a warning note about the lack of splices on each side of the extra reel. The two little plastic spools are empty, but there is a leader on a 7-inch spool, which I saw no need to send to Faulkner. If I have overlooked something, it may not be disastrous, for Ernie assures me that Faulkner is interested chiefly in the sequences in the Ichs and Herps film.

Everything is under control here, so relax and have a good time.

Sincerely,

Fenner A. Chace, Jr.
Curator
Division of Marine Invertebrates

Enclosure:
Copy of Faulkner letter.


FChace, Jr.:alg

Coronado
28-VI-62
11 a.m.

Dear Fenner, In haste; why bother with more than Diblett Paper?

It never rains (out here), but it pours with things I should be doing.

I just had a long distance call from Douglas Faulkner - Time-Life - re a book of fishes they are getting out an order (one of series) of the Sea.

He saw some of last summer's fish pictures at the Ichthyos and Aepps meeting. The reel that Ernie Lachner and I put together out of the ^{reels of} ~~the~~ good film that Pederson sent me. You have the Lachner film, as I shall call it for short.

Up in my room in second or third quarter unit case (from right) are several drawers. (in it of a mess, the Lachner film was put together just before I left) (labelled Pederson). In top drawer back are the transparencies he brought me with the reels of film.

The latter are lower down perhaps third drawer. There should be the 2 reels of good film, and one or two, I believe of "not used" film and so labelled by him; and I believe a little plastic reel (or two) with piece of leader on it.

Faulkner is especially interested in Fieraster, and Angler sequences but thought he'd like to see every-thing I have. Pederson ^{has already} sent him some of his earlier stuff, and told him to contact me for the 61 dukes.

So far as I am concerned, he should have a look at all I've got. I told him that the Lachner reel ~~was~~ was taken out of two other reels just taped together and that they would have to be properly spliced for showing. He said

he would be glad to have it done ⁽³⁾
at his end. There for on side of
the two reels of good film pasted
strip of adhesive tape, or tape on
a label "This film needs several
splices before being shown." The
two reels of unused film are com-
pletely spliced.

I had planned to edit the films on my
return; there was not time before I left
and to have Luchner sequences reinserted
in the two good reels.

We talked over credit to
be given for any pictures made from
any of movie frames ~~in~~ whatever they
use, or publish. He said there would be
no difficulty in saying all that we
wished as credits are given at the
end of book and not with individual pictures.

Navy, that is ONR, should get primary credit, S.I. also; Petersen should be listed as the photographer, and associate investigator. Naturally, I'd like to be mentioned too, but it all gets too long drawn out. (But Faulkner thought most anything would go)

What sort of runs through my mind is that "pictures resulted from a S.I. cinematographic study of the behaviour of marine animals supported (or made possible) by the Office of Naval Research, and carried out (conducted) in the Bahamas by Waldo L. Schmitt principal investigator and Harry Petersen associate investigator and photographer." This may be too long, but it will give you the drift from my point of view. You might consult Jensen as to wording, but in any case and most important, you had better talk to Sid Geller or Helen Hayes about Lita's

interest in our last summer's work. They^⑤ are not unwilling, and have obtained clearances for use of parts of the film for Pederson's use in his forthcoming Audubon lecture, and that clearance is broad enough to cover Life's use of any pictures taken from the films made with that ONR grant. Of course, we, S.I., expect no pay for use of them, nor does ONR. S.I. is always only too glad to have any of their material used.

Well, here you have a "bill of goods" for which please forgive me. Do recapitulate!

First get together the reels of film → 4 or 5 → to send Life

① The bad reel in your hands

② } the reels of good film from

③ } which the various parts of one were taken; and which need to be spliced.

④ } one, probably 2 reels of not
 ⑤ } used (in ② or ③) film.

And then he stills, the box of $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ transparencies, and he dozen \pm color prints that Pedersen brought me with the films. Do not include any of them - they are no good any way.

Second: Check with Paul Oehser as to possible credit statement if you should feel need of it.

Third: Call up Dr. Galler and/or Helen Hays re clearance. This is ok, but do check on it; also ask them if whatever credit statement you (and/or Oehser) think suitable is o.k. with them.

Fourth: send everything to Lide with a letter saying something about

credit desired by S I and ONR, and reminding that films need to be spliced if run on anything ~~but~~ on ~~the~~ "editor".

The sending should be addressed to:
Miss Joan Lynch, Time Inc. Books Div.
Time and Life Building
New York 20, N.Y.

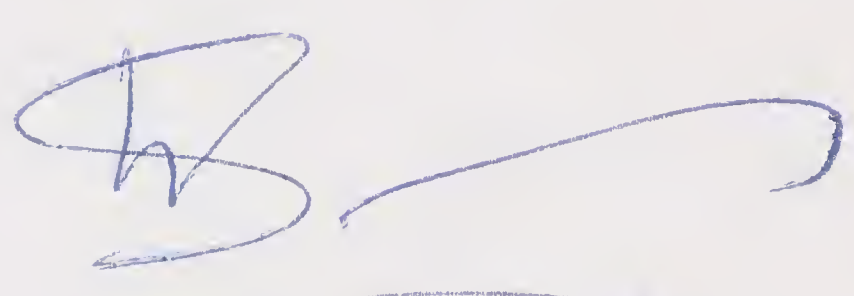
➤ Then in lower left corner of tag or envelope be sure to put

Attention: Douglas Faulkner.

His phone is LL 6 - 4218 and he says if you have any question etc, that you should call him collect. He is in a dreadful hurry and cannot wait for my return. I am sorry that all is in such a mess after 16th - I shall get some filing done

if I have not lost my intern mean-
while. If you need to call me you
can also do that collect - its cheaper
after 6 p.m. at your end, - but don't
hesitate if need arises.

Heck of a note isn't it.
I have not copy of this but notes
that suffice. Again sorry to
have to unload this all on you

Sincerely 

P.S.

You might call Faulkner ^{collect} anyway
when shipment is ready he may
wish it sent as wise then mail
Frank covers 20 lbs I believe first
class. But if any question I'll
pay shipping charges whatever.

Ernie was present when we cut film for him; he
may recognize good reels and unused if labelling
is not clear. Wish I could do all this for you.

Dear Fennor, News of me and my do-
 ings is little, and ~~err~~ between issues. Our
 new address, and changing sailing date
 is now U.S.S. Staten Island, AGB-5,
 Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.;
 (we are sailing on January 4th from Lyttelton,
 New Zealand) unless something turns up
 between now and then. // Got over to
 Wellington on North Island, at long last.
 Saw Museum, and called on Dr. J. W. ~~B~~
 Brodie, director of the (N.Z.) Oceanographic
 Institute. It's quite a place in a left
 building down by the water front. I be-
 lieve (did not see the water from the win-
 dows). They are making a study (\pm
 ecological) of fauna round about whole
 of N.Z.; stations = lines out from shore
 at 40 mile intervals, and are getting
 most of stuff worked up, chiefly by
 a younger generation of enthusiastic
 (and up-coming) systematists and a few

Enough for here and now. Address was
 main thing should it be needed. Remember
 me to Dorothy and rest. Sincerely, W. Schmitt

Older, Sincerely muchours. Have picked up
 a couple of publications and can get more
 by writing. Brodie's outfit is also here.
 The Fauna of the Ross Sea, actual
 needed thing. Several numbers have been
 published and more to come. The Standard
 Collections that Ted has concerned about (the
 two) are largely here. ~~Robert~~ other than
 what Dearborn and the Standard students
 may be dabbling with. Dr. R. G. Miller is
 supposed to be working up the fishes; has so
 far produced only a few scattered little papers.

BY AIR MAIL

AFFIX STAMP HERE

AEROGRAMME

If anything is enclosed,
 the form will be surcharged
 at rate for Air Mail Letters.

Dr. Fenner A. Ohace, Jr.,
 U.S. National Museum
 Washington 25, D.C.
U.S.A.

SENDER'S NAME

AND ADDRESS

Waldo L. Schmitt
 U.S.S. Staten Island
 A 6 B - 5
 Fleet Post Office,
 San Francisco,
 California

Issued By N.Z. Post Office For Posting in N.Z.

U.S.A.

← To open cut here

↑ To open cut here

CHACE

RUECC 18

ZNR

R 050214Z

FM REP USARP CHRISTCHURCH

TO USARP WASHDC

INFO ZEN/REP USARP MCMURDO

REP COMNAVSUPFOR ANTARCTICA WASHDC

ZEN/COMANTARCTIC SUPPACTY

NAVY GRNC

BT

UNCLAS

NR 306

PERS MVMNTS

1. BERG CROWELL CAPT. MACDONALD AND SCHMITT DEP 5 JAN
1000 LOCAL FOR PALMER PEN.

BT

05/0310Z



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 19, 1963

Dr. Waldo L. Schmidt
Research Associate
Smithsonian Institution
U.S. National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Waldo:

Enclosed is a card signed by Capt. Jack Metschel which came to my desk. So put your feet on the ward-room table and spit to windward, if you wish.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


John T. Crowell
Office of Antarctic Programs

Enclosure

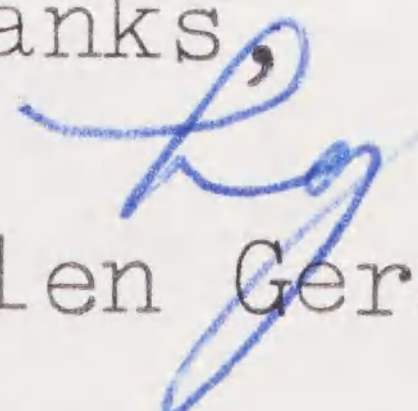
National Science Foundation
Washington, D. C. 20550



Dr. Schmitt:

The enclosed is send^t to you with the compliments of Dr. Llano. I have also sent a copy of the enclosed to your cousin, Edward Schuman at Bartol Research Foundation.

Thanks,


Helen Gerasimou

for anthophyllite, $\alpha = 1.598-1.674$, $\beta = 1.605-1.685$, $\gamma = 1.615-1.697$, $\gamma-\alpha = 0.013-0.025$; γ versus composition in chart form; for fayalite, $\alpha = 1.731-1.824$, $\beta = 1.760-1.864$, $\gamma = 1.773-1.875$; α , β , γ , $\gamma-\alpha$, and $2V$ versus composition in chart form. The collection and presentation of a large number of charts make this an excellent textbook for the student of the common rock-forming minerals. Charts and tables that relate variations in optical properties to compositional vari-

ation in a mineral series, such as garnets, the rhombohedral carbonates, the lazulites, olivines, staurolites, cordierites, epidotes, pyroxenes, amphiboles, mica minerals, and feldspars, have been obtained from the detailed researches of many scientists (177 references), but the coverage of the various mineral groups is specific in some places and general in others.

MARIE LOUISE LINDBERG
U.S. Geological Survey,
Washington, D.C.

Biological Research in Antarctica

Biogeography and Ecology in Antarctica (Junk, The Hague, 1965, 800 pp., \$31.95), edited by J. van Mieghem and P. van Oye, is offered by the editors as "... a general survey of what has been done thus far in the way of biogeographical and ecological research ..." in Antarctica. It comprises the third volume in the series "Monographiae Biologicae" concerned with the continents of the Southern Hemisphere, since in the editors' opinion, it was "thought essential to include Antarctica." It is one of six major reports on Antarctic biological research published since the International Geophysical Year of 1957 and 1958. The others are *Discussion on the Biology of the Southern Cold Temperate Zone* (Royal Society, London, 1960); *The Life Sciences in Antarctica* (National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1961); *Proceedings, 1st Symposium on Antarctic Biology* (Hermann, Paris, 1964); *Discussion on Physical and Biological Changes Across the Antarctic Convergence* (Royal Society, London, 1964); and *Antarctica* (Royal Society of New Zealand, 1965).

The short preface contains general explanations, two of which bear noting. One, a statement that little has appeared in biogeographical and ecological research about Antarctica, is not in accord with the existing record of the Antarctic biological literature published since 1957. Moreover, several contributors to this volume also had papers in earlier publications. Then, although the editors speak out warmly on behalf of international collaboration, a basic tenet that has done much to facilitate research in Antarctica, what appears to be lacking for efficient coordination in closing the many gaps in our knowledge of Antarctic biology is international coordination and com-

munication, preferably through the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research and the appropriate Permanent Working Group. The introductory remarks are, in a measure, an unbalanced review of the history of the Antarctic and an unnecessary digest of the 18 chapters, that constitute the sole basis for this volume.

The first three chapters provide the physical setting: Harrington on geology and morphology; Rubin on climatology; and Ostapoff on the ocean surrounding Antarctica. The materials in these papers are well organized and clearly presented; the data are effective because they are derived largely from significant and current findings.

A second set of papers treats the vegetation of Antarctica. Hirano's report on freshwater algae is a painstaking review of all the earlier literature, with many detailed tables and an extended appendix concerned with the taxa of Antarctic and sub-Antarctic freshwater algae. The treatment is largely systematic, with emphasis on geographic distribution; but the usefulness of the latter information rests entirely on the correctness of the taxonomy, and Hirano admits that some of the determinations may be questionable. His bibliography, 116 references, falls just short of recent ecological work by Goldman, Angino, and a number of other recent limnological field workers; his bibliographic citations lack references to pages and sometimes to volume. Dodge's six-page exposition on the distribution and origin of the lichen vegetation of Antarctica also lacks references. A serious and unexplainable gap in the overall presentation of Antarctic botany is the absence of information on Antarctic mosses and hepatics: these are extremely important elements of the cryptogamous Antarctic

flora and visible constituents of the land vegetation and a veritable cosmos of terrestrial invertebrate life. These shortcomings suggest hasty preparation, but in view of the long delay between the receipt of the manuscripts and their final publication, they also indicate a lack of editorial coordination. Wace's discussion on the vascular flora is a generous 65-page contribution, notwithstanding the fact that Antarctica can boast of only two flowering plants. The author brings in much that is relevant in terms of world vegetation by summarizing the fossil floras, the existing and highly pertinent distributions of present-day genera of vascular plants in the Southern Hemisphere, and recent views on the theories of zonal distribution of Antarctic and sub-Antarctic vegetation. Sieburth, who draws largely on his own experiences and observations, provides a competent and knowledgeable review of microbiological research in Antarctica. Wace and Sieburth somehow managed to include addenda and thus bring their references up to 1964.

Chapters 8 through 12 deal with the marine invertebrates. The first of these, David's paper on Chaetognatha, is a concise, informative, and well-diagrammed paper that provides a systematic, geographical, and ecological treatment. Yaldwin's paper on decapod Crustacea, the second shortest paper in the volume, represents a fairly well done survey of the surprisingly sparse Antarctic decapod Crustacea fauna which, it appears, is distinct from the sub-Antarctic fauna. However, within the brief span of this paper, there are a number of editorial variants and a series of unnecessary abbreviations which are inconsistent with the brevity of the paper and the style in the rest of the volume. Powell, an acknowledged authority of the mollusks of New Zealand and the sub-Antarctic region, has contributed a useful and important summary of this large group of invertebrates and a number of maps that show various distributions. This 47-page report includes four and a half pages of references up to 1958. It omits Rehder's brief but pertinent summary of malacological research in *The Life Sciences in Antarctica* (1961), and leaves out references to various biogeographical provinces discussed by his countrymen. Dell (1962) and Pawson (1961). Vervoort gives a concise summary on the biology of epiplankton in the Antarctic Ocean in relation to the hydrology of the Southern

Ocean and a tabular listing of the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic pelagic copepods. Rogick's paper on Antarctic Bryozoa is a timely extension, up to 1962, of the distribution of Antarctic bryozoans beyond Cushing's very complete review (1943) on the "Discovery" collections. Rogick includes a table of bryozoologists and the sources of their collections; she has, in addition, carefully assembled bathymetrical and areal distribution tables. Her 12 pages of text are documented by a bibliography of 30 references. Rogick laments the dearth of ecologic information on Antarctic species and recommends the examination of existing collections of Antarctic mollusks, crabs, echinoderms, and the like, for additional new species, or for information on new distribution records. Mary D. Rogick died 24 October 1964; she was known as a most careful worker, an outstanding contributor to the study of the Bryozoa, and an artist in her own right.

Chapters 13 through 19 are on the terrestrial invertebrate fauna of Antarctica. In the first, Dalenius, an authority on the Acarina, provides a comparatively long and informative account on the systematics and distribution of the free-living and parasitic mites, including the marine species. In another entomological treatise Gressitt includes all the land arthropods and Insecta and many valuable and interesting field notes. The emphasis is largely ecological, with a wealth of geographical details and good notes on distribution. Gressitt also prepared a number of maps that show ranges of genera and species in the sub-Antarctic islands, and a table to the southernmost representation of insects by families.

Andriashev, in a comprehensive and authoritative review of the composition and distribution of the Antarctic fish fauna, deals principally with bathypelagic fish ("Little is known of the abyssal fishes of the Antarctic") and with the biological peculiarities and cold adaptation of various members of the Antarctic fauna. There is a short section on white-bloodedness of chaenichthyid fishes. Andriashev states that Soviet research on Antarctic fishes began in 1956, when the first extensive collections were made by biologists on the *Slava*, a Soviet whaling factory ship. He adds that, since that time, the principal collections have been made by the *Ob* in her annual cruises to Antarctica. The collections are quite

large, and it appears that the Soviet ichthyologists have reported on their materials in a remarkably prompt manner. Such interest in the fish fauna of the Antarctic regions is in perfect agreement with the persistent aim of Soviet oceanography to seek out knowledge, both commercial and scientific, of the marine resources of all oceans.

Chapters 16 and 17 are devoted to the birds of the Antarctic. The first of these, by Prévost and Sapin-Jaloustre, is in French, and it represents the longest and most copiously illustrated paper (97 pages) in the volume. The illustrations consist of 36 photographs and numerous figures that give climatic, physiologic, and related data. The chapter deals almost exclusively with the true Antarctic penguins, the Adélie and emperor. "Antarctic birds," a chapter by Voous, is ". . . devoted to land birds," but these again are predominantly oceanic species. It is a systematic account of the various species, with notes on their migration, nesting sites, geographical distribution, breeding seasons, and feeding habits, and other background information, collated largely from the literature.

In the last chapter Ove Wilson discusses human ecology. Wilson is well qualified to write on the subject, because he was the medical officer on the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1949-1952, which served as a pre-IGY example for international cooperation. He gives us a careful and thorough review of just about all phases of the medical, psychiatric, and sociological factors that affect man in the Antarctic. These subject areas have been ingeniously brought out in the bibliography by arranging a total of 224 references under nine subheadings. The most astonishing facts brought out are that, despite certain anecdotal and empirical observations, there is no convincing demonstration that a definite physiological process of acclimatization takes place in a man who resides in Antarctica, and that the processes of reacclimatizing winter personnel after they have returned from the "White Continent" have not been investigated.

Biogeography and Ecology in Antarctica had its inception more than 3 years ago. Difficulties are apparent, most of which seem to stem from lack of strong or clear editorial control. For example, there does not appear to have been a proper exchange of outlines or of authors' lists among the collaborators; this may explain the

regrettably patchy nature of the volume. Duplications and omissions could perhaps have been avoided, if those who work in closely related disciplines had been given an opportunity to review their colleagues' reports. There are a number of typographical errors and an uncertain use of English equivalents to which the reader can easily adjust—for example, the use of the French term *plancton*. The index lacks detail; separate indices to authors and scientific names would have been very useful. The endpapers might have been utilized to carry maps of Antarctica and a list of geographical regions.

Despite these incidents attending its birth, the excellence of a few, and the reference qualities of the majority of the contributed papers will rate this volume high in the estimation of all serious students of Antarctic biology.

GEORGE A. LLANO

Office of Antarctic Programs,
National Science Foundation

Plant Tissue Culture

Proceedings of an International Conference on Plant Tissue Culture (McCutchan, Berkeley, Calif., 1965, 579 pp., \$12.50) is a record of the conference which was sponsored jointly by NATO and Pennsylvania State University and held from 28 May to 1 June 1963 at the Nittany Lion Inn, University Park, Pennsylvania. The *Proceedings* were edited by P. R. White and A. R. Grove and published (by offset printing) jointly by the American Institute of Biological Sciences and McCutchan.

The conference, which was modeled after the "Decennial Review Conference on Tissue Culture" (Woodstock, Vermont, 1956), was called to give attention to the many aspects of the field as well as to gather the many research workers scattered throughout the world who are utilizing tissue cultures as a research tool. Although the table of contents does not clearly show it, the 44 contributions were presented at eight sessions, and each session was followed by discussion. Efforts to make the conference international are apparent from the list of contributors. The articles ran from comprehensive ones with extensive bibliography to brief reports of activity within an investigator's laboratory. The following general areas are covered: cell, tissue, and organ nutrition; metabolism; histogenesis; morphogenesis; single-cell culture; genetics; cytology; and

You may see a Mr. Abbott - geologist at Univ. of Hawaii. However I merely saw
his wife at the airport - she said he'd be down your way
real soon.

Dec. 15th

Mr. Waldo Schmitt

Dear Mr. Schmitt:

Really little
to say but just getting
mail often bolsters a
person's morale!

But I certainly
want to thank you so much
for your very nice letter
which arrived last week.
I probably won't mail this
until Monday as I am at
the airport and your address
is at home. I am so glad
that you contacted the Bowers
and that they were so kind
to you. I was certain they would
be. I did write them at about
the same time I wrote you. Too
bad though that you are delayed

Yesterday I heard that there have been three plane crashes in Brazil
within a month. One about 16 mi. from Manaus (where I
(not a healthy thought!) plan to go among other places) down in the forest.

so long. I was just thinking
if you could 'sneak off' and take
a jaunt to the 'southern alps'
really not ~~too~~ far from you as you
know. A train ride to say - Invercargill
would be easy and real inexpensive.
Stewart Island - south of there - is
a good & quaint place to visit.
Not spoiled like most of U. S.A.
I know the director of parks at
Invercargill quite well - a Mr.
Ron Petrie. If you should go there
just tell him we're old friends and
he'll show you all about. Queenstown
and Milford Sound etc. are delightful
places to visit. Of course I realize
you probably aren't even allowed to
leave the 'base' I mean the Christchurch
area. But just in case. I have other
good friends here & there but they are
much farther away. I called Mrs.
Sowerby and gave her your new address
so she'll probably write too. ~~It~~ She
called me ~~to~~ previous to that and reported
that you were 'on the ice'! I believe Mrs.
Schmitt wrote to her. ~~No~~ No doubt you have
heard of the horrible weather over much of
USA mainland & the fruit crop in Fla. about a
total ruin plus the vegetables. ~~Hope this finds you~~
in the best of health always
RAY



BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

Honolulu, Hawaii 96819 • Telephone 855-951

February 11, 1964

Dr. Waldo Schmidt⁺
Invertebrate Zoology Department
U. S. National Museum
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Schmidt:

Many thanks for your letter of 6 February. I also had a letter from Jack Clarke indicating that the Antarctic specimens might be sent to us when ready. I very much appreciate your interest.

We shall look forward to the receipt of the material. Some of the groups we should be able to get identified very promptly, as there is considerable interest at the present time as you know. Also, some of the things will be the same as species we already have identified here. Our Dr. N. Wilson will be able to match up the identified mites and send off the ones needing further study. Also, Mr. Keith Wise will be here before long from Antarctica, and he is now working full-time on Antarctic and subantarctic Collembola when not carrying on field work in Antarctica.

I shall write you again when we have some results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Linsley Gressitt
Linus Allen Bishop Distinguished
Chair of Zoology

cc: Dr. J. F. G. Clarke

January 29, 1963

Dear Waldo,

Wonder if you got a Christmas card from me? Mildred with address given ^{in letter} her, mailed Dec. 12, came back to her marked "misdirected" or words to that effect. Mine was addressed the same, but no return address. I heard this sermon and thought it excellent. You don't have to agree.

It is cold here, too - 8° on our front porch at 7:30 am today, but by 7:40 am it was 10°, by 8 am 12° & reaching at 11 am was 22. Believe it got to 30 but I had other things to do.

Birds are very hungry. our 2 cats are rotten spoiled & have cat fights in doors (as well as games of their own) & now I know they are aging, as they won't play in the snow as they did from 10 months to 8 years of age.

Hope you catch lots of specimens but that none catches you. As ever

Thanna B.

Wishing for you
 Joy at Christmas
 Peace and Happiness
 in the
 coming year



P.S. We don't have to
 leave home for
 excitement. About 9 pm to-
 night we heard screams
 near our house. It sounded
 like teen-agers out for some
 fun, but as it continued
 I remarked to Mildred
 Gickford, "That sounded
 like a cry for help."
 I opened the door to
 see a woman ^{down} at the
 corner of our front lawn
 near the driveway. End
 (Inside please)



Cornett was helping her to her feet, a colored couple picked up her purse and contents that had fallen out. It was our Mrs. Martin, who works Monday on the later shift. She said she felt she was being followed, then at Woodridge St., 2 colored men ran up that street (at right angles to Thayer), a moment later they ^{sneaked behind her} grabbed her and her purse. She screamed, which brought people to her aid. The would-be thieves continued south on Thayer, empty-handed. The police were called and came - about 3 in uniform and 3 in plain clothes, Milred phoned for Dr. Hottel, who ordered a sedative. By that time it was nearly 10 pm, so Milred drove me to the People's Drugstore. When we came home ^{with the sedative} Mrs. Martin was being interviewed by 2 plainclothes police and after they left another police officer came to check on Mrs. Martin's condition, nobody could identify either thief. I think for a little while Thayer ^{St.} will be a safe place to walk at night. Fortunately, except for nerves and 190 blood pressure, Mrs. Martin has no severe physical injuries and lost nothing from her purse, except the straps on the purse were pulled loose.

Bar! Bar! Washington at 20° last night. I don't envy you. Our kitties don't like the cold either. Have a good time! We'll all be thinking of you and your venture. Time for me to eat again and then it will be midnight. Greetings from Milred & Jack and Jill, too. J.P.

9.VI.66

Dear Mrs Petersen,

I hate to ask this
Xeroxing, but I do not
have the time — nor a
secretary

Notes (should be typed
off and combined with
report and diary accounts
for full story, but that
would require full time
secretary which I can
not get.

I am rather ashamed
of "roughness" of notes.
They need working over,
but I do not have time
to, myself, copy out long
hand what Dr. Hartman
should have of them.
Thanks a million.

It will be a relief to get
this Xeroxed. over

Blum

I would like to get
two copies of Stas,
~~32A (32a)~~

6-63 Jan. 24

10-63 Jan. 26

32a-63 (is at bottom of
page but do whole
page)

34-63 Feb. 7

65-63 Mar. 1

68-63 Mar. 1

73-63 Mar. 4

Look Sam! ab
Glad to help.
La Belle

am, 9:0

9-VI-66

To look smith re new
key

Called Sort center

Called Peterson

Will Xerox book.

should be worked
or so

Went ran down to
fisher with Kate
book, for Knappa to
take to sort center

32 A

10

65

6

68

34

73

6

10

34

32 A

65

68

73

alignations

Great
Lake
Siberia

Some times men
brought me things
they had picked
up.

Could sorter have
mistaken 5 for
3?

Sta 10-63

Port Lockroy, Wicken Id
shore collecting about
Base "A" by hand, and
with dip net, mostly
about ^[boat] landing and
"pier" and beside boat.

Surprisingly [got] several
hemeroteans so common in
our fish traps, worms, amphipods
bits of sea weed, 3

Metridium type anemone
vial of Sarsia, some
small snail [gastropods
I guess] in descent [shells]

Sta 32-63

Feb. 6, 1963

off Gamma Id

Melchior Ids

{ # 32 a amphipods
and small stuff from
shore [either dip
net or hand picked]

2 line note at bottom
of ^{index} ~~note~~ book page on which
Sta. 32-63 was entered

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

28.V.66.

Dear Folks, Olga, Anker, and Dagmar,

I do not know what is the matter with me, too many letters to write or just plain old age? But, as I've said before letters, I never seem to get at, but looking over proposals for grants of which I see too many, and criticizing manuscripts that are being submitted for publication in the Antarctic Research Series, leave little time for correspondence. I should be doing an article on the poor quality of papers ("theses", I suppose) gotten out by doctoral candidates working under "principal investigators" — professors who never seem to take time to check mss of their students for organization, English, and spelling even. I am shocked at what I get to see.

especially as the professors in science these days are no better trained or equipped than their students.

So much for getting that off my chest. The purpose of this note is to catch up on some long overdue letters, and above all to thank you for that stimulating report on what you found in my Palmer Peninsula collecting. You make me want to go back, and since they have put station buildings at Arthur Harbor on Anvers Island, and hope in the next year, if not ⁱⁿ this one to have a properly equipped trawler working out of that laboratory. You'd better look ^{yourself} ~~surrounded~~ going down there ~~yourself~~. Women folk now go on the Eldanin, and so why not for a few months at a properly organized station.

(3)

How very wonderful that you found so much that is new, and new to the areas where I collected. I wish now when it is too late that I had given more time to the worms. You do make the old man feel that he still can be of some use (even if he is an old poke at getting letters completed).

You make me feel too that my other collections may be equally rewarding — insects, ascidians, echinoderms. DeWitt did find a few of some of the rarer fishes among the things we sent him.

I wish more of the many "specialists" as they were called in one of the USC proposals listing the various degree-research projects, were more like you and instead of getting out some small fraction of the group in which they became interested, or which was assigned to them, would turn out something more substantial, a monograph or two, or catalogues.

The reason why is quite evident, they are more interested in a title than in a really serious study, and moreover haven't the time, or the ambition to make whatever the group they are working on, a life time study. My what a digression. But when I think of it your polychaete monographs and studies will be the only really substantial contributions to Antarctic biology that U.S.C. with I guess, something like a million dollars in grants will ever get out. The only other possibility is a comprehensive work on Antarctic fishes that De Witt Shaw's promise of doing.

By the way at the Research Series office I was told recently that your second volume should be out in late June - that's just around the corner now.

This letter started back in May

(5)

progressed by fits and starts. I have been trying to check on station records for you, but apparently only "bare bones" or labels went to you.

My little rushed (hard to read) field notes were used at the sorting center, and as it's too much to find time to copy them long hand, the sorting center is Xeroxing them off. Supplementary to those jottings ^{is} ~~are~~ my report on station sites to NSF. Please take care of the copy I send you by registered mail, and return ~~the~~ it the same way.

At station 6-63, we used a fish trap in 48ms, a little berg(?) bergy-bit larger than our launch came down stream upon it, and crushed it into the rock bottom to the extent that we were literally hours getting up what was left of it. There was much inside what we did get ^{was} was meager, plus what came up

(6)

due to our disturbance of the bottom

At station 10-63 collecting was with dip net and by hand and strictly shallow water stuff even though dip net might have had a fairly long handle. If the sorters separated algae from worms or vice versa I wouldn't be able to tell you how if any were. You probably from past experience would know.

(6)

due to our disturbance of the bottom

At station 10-63 collecting was with dip net and by hand and strictly shallow water stuff even though dip net might have had a fairly long handle. If the sorters separated algae from worms or vice versa, I wouldn't be able to tell you how if any were. You probably from past experience would know.

At this point — now 9.VI.66 I realized I'd be sunk if I did not get actual collecting notes Xeroxed so you could see for yourself what I put down — it all was done under some pressure — but he looks at book you know without being told.

Then he thought struck me that you might glean something by way of animal assoc. if you had the Sorbin's Centers sheet.

~~From~~ When you can see what other things came up in same haul, dip net, or bottle of stuff. May or may not be useful information. Regrettably I do not have sheets beyond ⁵⁰⁴ 34-63, but can get from sorting center if you would like to see them or any. I only send field note book pp. and resort center sheets through 34-63 but if you wish I can send you rest of note book copies. Say when!

Every day I get taken off from what I want to do by one thing or another. And this now I'm rushing to conclusion to get it off without waiting for the missing sheets. Any way hope what I send you here with helps.

Wish I could get to Tokyo ^{to} hear your paper. So send me a copy (carbon, or what-not) ~~again~~ For time being at end

of my rope

11.VI.66

It seems I never
get a job done wanted to mail
this tonight (Saturday) but find
that I did not have sorting
for all the students. ~~I shall~~
have to wait till Monday, when
I'll call them up, OSC,

Meanwhile you can
decide if they are worth your time.
Those sorting sheets are pretty feeble
(scale) for Xeroxing. The help we get
nowadays either doesn't care a-
bout turning out a good job, or else
just doesn't care at all, and can't
ask ^(why) when things are not up to scratch.

For what interest my report
(notes) to USARP may be of interest
to you — I'm lending them to you.
After you have read them please
send them back. In these reports

notes for Feb. 6, 1963, had typed "No shore collecting done" to that remark. I have added in the course of checking them over "as such" as you will see on that first "Feb 6, 7" sheet of sect VII. The boys, the sailors, were always bringing me stuff they caught or picked up and that would account for the shore material in the "32a". and at 73-63 see p. XVII p. 3 at site notes

I do not find sorting sheets for sections 65, 68, 73. I've already mentioned not having all, and that I would get them Monday and mail later.

Re sorting sheet when I get it may tell of shore spec. picked up or dropped up along shore

I shall have to call a halt on this long drawn out (over days) letter. But I'm all excited about what you found in my worm collection and what you may be saying at Tokyo, wish I could be here, and hope if you have your "talk" typed up before you go that you can let me have a carbon.

P.S. I have not checked all the marginal indications of station nos. against note book. The #33-63 bothered me. I had come upon it because you enquired about 32A which does not appear on page VII Feb. 6, 7, 1963 of my site survey report. Anyway the typed in 33-63 did not jibe with my field note book. I thought at first we'd stopped up on numbering. A check revealed that all is OK. I have separated out sentences that go with #33-63; the first ^{sentence} only, belongs with 34. If you find any other discrepancies do let me know.

happened to glance at notes) re #64-63 Feb. 28. I had Forest of worms 8-10 kinds. Ascidians about same number, 3-4 sp. shells, hydroids, 1 isopod, no amphipods found. Sponges 3 species, 2 sp. starfish, 2 of ophiurans. [This last could be "species" or specimens; former I like to believe as I try to have people write sp. for specimens; though I may not always do so myself. I had down 470ms. but Mr. Wrigley's mate who ran the hydrographic winch-cable of which we used to drag in my mud bucket or dredge said depth was 500 feet. Five hundred ~~over~~ →

feet is not quite 2x, 47 fms. but I do not recall that we anchored at that depth this time, could be that Wright thought we dropped "dredge" into 500 fms. be dredge hauling it in. Anyway this is scarcely to be considered intertidal.

Let me know if you want to see all sorting sheets, and/or xeroxed copies of my pocket field notebook.

At long last I got his letter off. "Good bye for now"
Bulwer

Jan 24-63
Sta 6a - 63

Berlesed material
from Bonaparte
Point ~~by~~ moss

Sta 6b-63 ~~dry pad~~
Jan 24, 1963
Bonaparte Inlet.

This shell may be
common but was only
one seen by one of
the men.

Arthur Hbr. Anvers I
"ascidian?" of
uncertain origin
of this day (24th)

~~Sta 6b-63~~
~~Jan 24, 1963~~
~~Bonaparte Inlet~~

Sta. 6-1963 Sta. 6

Jan 24, 1963

Inlet by Bonaparte
Point Arthur Harbor
Anvers Island
from crushed trap
set in 4 fms.

Small berg drifted
in upon it.

(inlet alongside ice cliff
west side? Point)

Large ascidians were
dislodged in the nearly
an hours job we had
getting this trap up.
No fish, mass sampling
rods on bait tw.
Algae were thick
along shore.

Base A shore coll.
Poblete got most of
these things and
large red amphipod

in Port Lockroy
Wienicke Id

~~Large 1300 pod
of 1300 pod
of 1300 pod
of 1300 pod
of 1300 pod~~

Sta 10a-63
Berlesed material
from only mostly
found at Sta 8
very little that
and no birds.
2 Gen

Jan. 26/63 Sta. 10
Port Lockroy 63

Shore: collecting
about Base "A" by
hand and with
dip net

Jan 26-63

large 1300 pod
mostly about
landing and pier
and berde
Port Lockroy boat
Wienicke Id

Surprisingly several
nematodes
~~signatures~~ so common
in fish traps.

Worms & amphipods
bi. 3 of seaweed
3 Metridium type
anemones vial of
Serolis + small snails
(gave one to T.W. Green iridescent)

50 mounds of 2
opened
Amphipod ~~trawl~~ beach

small red
2 red: starfish

Feb. 7-63

34 - 63

off Middle
Id. and

Fish traps off
Argentine Base Gamma
Id. are on anchorage
side of Radio tower
point, in 11 fms; 2 fish
traps on inlet side in
5 fms. had 20 fish.
ranging from 14 1/2 to
11 inches in length.

most were intermediate
or av. size, perhaps
six approximated large
being 13-14 inches long

Two saved

Left ship at 6:30

Back at 7:05

Under way to Dorsten Bay

65-63

March 1, 1963

Shore coll. Base
"A", Port Lockroy

Ayala coll.

large + small amphipods

65(A) ~63

Few lichens on
Knocked off pas of
rocks.

68-63

Bout dredge in
Bonaparte Inlet.

in 5 to 8 m

March 1, 1963

4:30 p.m.

Mollusks

Worm tubes Fine gran

muddy bottom a little
sand

~~#68-63~~ #69-63

March 1, 1963

Grass clump with
seed half way but not
and frozen like behind.
Grass clumps closer to and about
but more luxuriant & greener but

Sta 65-63 March 1, notes are
up under ^{in section} III, ~~Arthur Harbor~~
Port Lockroy Base A. We revisited
place and ~~notes referred~~ and I consider
~~notes~~ ~~more~~ places to which notes
referred more important than
dates
Sta. 68 nothing to add

Sta 73-63, I cannot now
add anything about material
other than what's in notebook the
shore collected noted ^{under 9-9} was all ~~terrestrial~~
but as I said above Sta. the
men often brought me things they
picked up while we were ashore.
~~If my label is with lot, Ed say~~
~~the number is ^{probably} correct. ~~is~~ and~~
~~Locality would be but.~~

See typed ~~report~~ ^{report} There is a possibility that
we did get some Sta 74-63 material. What
marine algae got 73 number. How does it
run for species? If species
along beach are different probably O.K. is
~~however~~ same as 74 ~~Page~~ it might be
so rare has better to ignore record, or at least
some real "question it"
"shore collecting" ~~how ever minor.~~

32-63
Lat 64° 19' 24" S,
Long 62° 59' 18" W
Depth 25 2/6/63
Melchior Id br
~~muddy sand~~
off Gamma Id.

~~# 32-63~~

Mud + sand bottom

Sta 32-63
Feb 6-1963

Dredge haul in 25 fms
off Gamma Id.
Melchior Ids
just off the end
Base (X) large (X)
sponge

Yellow nudibranch
large silicious sponge
(X) 43 frozen / 3 dried
(1/2 doz acidians,
paper shell ones
worms, lot of alcyonaria
brks bar fish; lot of
sea urchins

32 a. amphipods and
small stuff non-chase

in part was stuff (bottom material) broken loose from bottom in course of our struggles trying to get trap up and loose, this floating material was dip netted up.

Sta 32a ^{as you will see} was just a ^{six} word entry at foot of page on which 32-63 was described. The "amphipods and small stuff from shore" was either had collected or dip netted. We did not tarry long ^{at Argentine station here} ~~here~~.

In my report notes I had written "No shore collect done" I should have added "as such" did after I got your inquiry and checked back over ~~station~~ remarks and specimens taken. ~~Anyway I don't recall even~~ The men in (sailors, etc who were part of landing party usually picked up collected what they thought of interest to me and that would account for the stuff from Lambda Island. I did not go ashore by self, ~~but~~ station was closed, and ~~locally~~ ~~not~~ as immediate shore not an interesting one lot of concrete steps or blocks leading up to building higher up on "bank"

The dredging Sta. 32-63 was off Gamma Id. in 25 fms and some distance "around the corner" so to speak from station on narrow inlet leading to station landing place.
Sta 34 needs no further comment

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
ALLAN HANCOCK FOUNDATION
UNIVERSITY PARK
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90007

5 May 1966

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
Department of Invertebrates
U.S. National Museum
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

I have completed an analysis of your collections from the STATEN ISLAND, and thought you might be interested in knowing the preliminary results. The lists are by your station numbers, with the data abbreviated. (You may see that we are lacking a depth record for 60-63; if it is readily available, could you have someone send it to us?)

The lot includes 86+ species of polychaetes. Eighteen are unrecorded and may represent new species or genera. Three of these belong to unknown families (see Sta. 6, 10, Christ Church). The following genera are present, (not previously known from Antarctica): Dysponetus, Aricidea, Apistobranchus, Tharyx, Ilyphagus, and Artacama. New species are to be named also in the genera: Aricidea, Paraonis, Cirratulus, Brada, Nicomache, Leaena, Euchone, and new genus and species in Orbiniidae.

The most interesting result is the discovery of an intertidal or littoral fauna in Antarctica. This has not been shown before. I would regard several of your stations as intertidal (Sta. 32A, 10, 65, and possibly Sta. 6, 68, 34 and 73). Several others are within the 20-fm depth class. You can see that the kinds of species change almost completely with increased depth.

The Eleventh Pan-Pacific Congress is being held in Tokyo in August. A very interesting program has been planned on Antarctica. I expect to be there, summarizing some of the zoogeographic results based on the collections of the ELTANIN, and your STATEN ISLAND materials. Is there a chance that you will be there?

Thank you again for making this interesting collection.

Best wishes as always.

Sincerely yours,

Olga

Olga Hartman

OH:hp

STATEN ISLAND, 1962-1963. Coll. W.L. Schmitt.

Sta. 6-63. Anvers Island, in 4 fms.

Dysponetus sp.	1 jv
Eulalia subulifera	4
Eumida ?strigata	ca. 15
Mystides notialis	5
Brania rhopalophora	14
syllids, of sev. kinds	10
Sphaerodorum parvum	1
Neanthes ?kerguelensis	1
Ophryotrocha claparedei	1
orbiniid, perhaps unknown	5
Polydora sp.	1
Cirratulus, unknown sp.	2
terebellid	fragment
laeospirid serpulid	100+ (incubation in operculum)
UNKNOWN POLYCHAETE	1

Sta. 7-63. Anvers Island, in 17-12 fms.

Harmothoe spinosa	3 fgm
hesionid	fgm
Autolytus sp.	1
Aglaophamus ?virginis	4 large
Lumbrineris sp.	fgm
Lumbriclymenella robusta	1
Rhodine ?antarctica	1
?Amage sculpta	1

Sta. 9-63. Anvers Island, in 31 fms.

Antinoella hastulifera	1
Barrukia cristata	1
Harmothoe spinosa	1
Brania rhopalophora	1
Exogone heterosetosa	2
?Pionosyllis sp.	fgm
Sphaerodorum parvum	1
Aricidea, perhaps n.sp.	1
Spiophanes tcherniai	1
?Ilyphagus sp.	1 jv
Oncoscolex sp.	1
Maldane ?sarsi	1 jv
Amage ?sculpta	1
Pista, in thick mud-walled tubes.	dry
Streblosoma bairdi antarctica	tube
terebellid,	fgm
Euchone pallida	1+
Potamilla antarctica	5+

Sta. 10. Anvers Island, shore, about landing and pier.

harmothoid, perhaps Harmothoe spinosa - many	
Eulalia, without eyes	2
?Pionosyllis nutrix	1
syllids, various	15
?Leaena sp.	3
Pista sp.	1
?Fabricia sp.	1
laeospirids, on rock	many
UNKNOWN FAMILY	1

Sta. 11. Anvers Island, in 15 and 20 fms.

Barrukia cristata	1
-------------------	---

Sta. 14. Argentine Island, in 25 and 42 fms.

Aglaophamus ?virginis	1
Amage	1

Sta. 17. Danco coast at Paradise Harbor, in 44 fms.

Lepidasthenia sp., in tube of Pista - 1	
Harmothoe spinosa	2
terebellid, ?Thelepus	1
Potamilla antarctica	2

Sta. 19. Paradise Harbor, in 305 ft.

syllid	1
laeospirid, on kelp	some

Sta. 24. Paradise Harbor, in 41 fms.

polynoids	2
?Anaitides sp., lacks head	1
Autolytus, fragment	1
Exogone heterosetosa	2
Typosyllis ?armillaris	3
Lumbrineris cingulata	1
Spiophanes tcherniai	1
Nicomache, unnamed species (cf. Monro, 1930) - 1	
Praxillella kerguelensis	18
Rhodine ?antarctica	fgm
Myriochele sp.	1 fgm
ampharetid, in tube	2
Pista spinifera	2
terebellid, jv	2
Euchone sp.	1 (?jv)

Sta. 24 (continued).

Potamilla antarctica	2+
Serpula narconensis	1
spirorbid, sinistral	1

Sta. "sub 25". Fish traps, in 5-7 fms.

Harmothoe sp.	1
syllid	3
terebellid	1
spirorbids, on kelp stem	many

Sta. 25. Melchoir Island, in 25 fms.

Exogone sp.	1
Typosyllis brachycola	3
Sclerocheilus sp.	1
Leaena sp.	3
Fabricia ?sabella	1

Sta. 27. Off Danco coast, in 41 fms.

Harmothoe sp.	1
Polyeunoa laevis	1
Thelepus, in crs tube	3
Potamilla antarctica	1

Sta. 28. Above Danco coast, in 46 fms.

Aglaophamus virginis	1
Rhodine ?antarctica	fgm
Phyllocomus crocea	1
?Streblosoma sp.	tube fgm
terebellid, fragments	1
Potamilla antarctica	fgm

Sta. 32. Gamma Island, off Argentine base, in 25 fms.

Eumida ?strigata	2
Genetyllis polyphylla	1
hesionid, small jv	1
Autolytus heterosetosa	2
syllids, several kinds	12
Nereis sp.	1
Aglaophamus virginis	3
Lumbrineris cingulata	3
Apistobranchus sp.	fgm
Haploscoloplos kerguelensis	1

Sta. 32 (continued).

Spiophanes tcherniai	3
Ammotrypane sp.	2
Rhodine sp.	fgm
terebellid, abbranchiate	6, fragmented

Sta. 32A. Gamma Island, off Argentine base, shore.

Brachysyllis infuscata	2
Lumbrineris cingulata	1
Spiophanes tcherniai	1
Ammotrypane sp.	1

Sta. 34. Gamma Island, off Argentine Base, fish trap, in 8 fms.

Harmothoe ?spinosa	1
Eumida ?strigata	2, fgm
Neanthes sp.	1, fgm

Sta. 36. Fish trap, 12 fms.

nereid, macerated	1
terebellid, macerated	1

Sta. 37. Wilhelmina Bay, Danco coast, in 25-27 fms.

(small lot of jv or fgm (polynoid, nereid, exogoninae, terebellid))

Sta. 40.

Aglaophamus	3
terebellid	7

Sta. 41A. Alcock Island, Danco coast, shore.

(nothing)

Sta. 44. Greenwich Island, South Shetlands, in 30 fms.

Genetyllis polyphylla	4
Brania rhopalophora	3
Exogone heterosetosa	3
hesionid, jv	1
Neanthes kerguelensis	1
Tharyx sp., lacks tail	1

Sta. 44 (continued).

Flabelligera induta	1
Ammotrypane, lacks tail	1
Neosabellides elongata	3
terebellids	5
Potamilla antarctica	many
laeospirid spirorbid	1

Sta. 45. Greenwich Island, in 38 fms.

harmothoid	1
Genetyllis polyphylla	2
Neanthes kerguelensis	2
Aglaophamus sp.	1
Lumbrineris ?cingulata	2
?Isocirrus jungi	2
Amage sp.	1
?Octobranthus sp.	1
?Leaena sp.	1
Neoamphitrite sp.	5
Terebellides stroemi	3
Euchone sp.	2

Sta. 46. Hope Bay, anchorage off Argentine base, in 7-15 fms.

Harmothoe spinosa	2
Lumbriclymenella robusta	10+
Maldane sarsi	5
Rhodine ?antarctica	ca. 5
Neoamphitrite affinis antarctica	- 1
Thelepus ?setosus	fgm
Terebellides stroemi	1
Euchone sp.	1

Sta. 48. Off Seymour Island, in 38 fms.

Neanthes kerguelensis	1
Aglaophamus ?virginis	1, lacks head
Spiophanes tcherniai	many
Ampharete sp.	1
Neosabellides elongatus	3
Fabricia sp.	1

Sta. 49. Off NW Snow Hill Island, in 15 and 29 fms.

Aglaophamus ?virginis	3
Rhodine ?antarctica	ca. 7

Sta. 50. North end of Seymour Island, in 19 fms, from anchor.

small syllid 1

Sta. 52. Palmer Peninsula, in 12 fms.

Aglaophamus ?virginis 9
Apistobranchus sp. fgm
Rhodine sp. several

Sta. 53. Western end of Dundee Island, in 29 fms.

Harmothoe 1 jv
Lumbriclymenella robusta 6 large
Rhodine ?antarctica many

Sta. 57. Off Alcock Island, in 11 fms, fish trap.

spionid
?sabellid

Sta. 60. Anvers Island ... ?DEPTH?

nereid 1
terebellid
(all others very small, including phyllodocids, spirorbids, etc)

Sta. 61. Off False Bay, Livingstone Island, in 17 fms.

Barrukia cristata 2
Genetyllis polyphylla 1 jv
Exogone minuscula 1
nereid, jv 1
Lumbrineris sp. 2 fgm
Paraonis, possibly unknown 1
Spiophanes tcherniai 2
Lumbriclymenella robusta many, large, in mud tubes
terebellids, ?thelepus, in crs gv tubes (left at USNM)
Potamilla antarctica many (left at USNM)
Helicosiphon biscoeensis 3+, in tubes

Sta. 62. Greenwich Island, Discovery Bay, S. Shetland Islands, in 31 fms

Aglaophamus sp. 1
Asychis amphiglypta 4 or more
Amphitrite kerguelensis 1
Terebellides stroemi 1
Potamilla antarctica 2+

Sta. 64. King George Island, South Shetland Islands, in 47 fms.

Barrukia cristata	1
Anaitides sp.	3
other phyllodocid	1
syllids, of several kinds	11
Pionosyllis sp.	1
Aglaophamus sp.	1
Lumbrineris cingulata	2
Paraonis sp.	2
Tharyx sp.	6+
Flabelligera sp.	1
Scalibregma sp.	1
Isocirrus yungi	1
?Nicomache sp.	1, in tube
Maldane ?sarsi	1
Praxillella sp.	anterior fgm
Neosabellides elongata	4
?Leaena sp.	5+
Streblosoma sp.	3 tubes
?Pista cristata	1
Artacama sp.	1
Terebellides stroemi	1
Euchone sp.	1, in tube
?Fabricia sp.	13
Potamilla antarctica	many (left at USNM)
spirorbids	many

Sta. 65. Wiencke Island, Anvers Island, shore.

nereid, small	1
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Sta. 66. Wiencke Island, Graham coast, in 34 fms.

Barrukia cristata	1
Aglaophamus sp.	1
Lumbrineris ?cingulata	1
Tharyx, anterior ends	2
Notomastus, anterior fgm	1
Lumbriclymenella robusta	3
Maldane ?sarsi	1
Nicomache lumbricalis	1, and tubes
Rhodine sp.	1
Myriochele sp.	3+
Neosabellides elongata	50+
Leaena sp.	1
Terebellides stroemi	1
terebellid, fgm	4
Thelepus cincinnatus	1
Euchone sp.	1
FABRICIINAE, new genus	1 (giant)
Potamilla antarctica	many (left at USNM)

Sta. 73. King George Island, in 8 fms, or ashore.

spirorbids, laeospirid many, flat, stony

Sta. 74. King George Island, in 19 fms.

Aglaophamus virginis	1
Asychis amphiglypta	1
Praxillella kerguelensis	1
Amphitrite kerguelensis	2+
Streblosoma sp.	1

Sta. 75. Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in 22 fms.

dried tubes, of several kinds; also:	
Ammotrypane sp.	1
?Harmothoe sp.	1

Christ Church, New Zealand.

UNKNOWN ANNELID

Sta. 67. Bonaparte Inlet, Anvers Island, in 21 fms.

harmothoid, perhaps commensal	1
Brania rhopalophora	5, with attached ova
Exogone heterosetosa	13
nereid	2
Aglaophamus ?virginis	5
Lumbrineris ?cingulata	1
Haploscoloplos kerauelensis	5
Paraonis, perhaps new species	2
Paraonis, another species	1
Apistobranchus, new species	2
Ammotrypane, abranchiata	1
capitellid	1
Lumbriclymenella robusta	many
Rhodine antarctica	many
terebellid	fragmented

Sta. 68-63. Bonaparte Inlet, Anvers Island, in 5-10 fms

Barrukia cristata	2
Ammotrypane, jv	1
Rhodine antarctica	ca 50, in tubes

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
ALLAN HANCOCK FOUNDATION
UNIVERSITY PARK
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA

14 June 1963

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Thank you for your two very welcome letters which we enjoyed. I am genuinely relieved that you are interested in having the Antarctic invertebrate fauna seriously studied, for I know that your opinion and suggestions carry much weight with agencies concerned with the granting of funds for systematic study.

I have prepared a workable (for me) Handbook (in MS) on the polychaetes and other VERMES of Antarctic regions. This includes all published (through 1962) records south of 40°S Latitude (hence also subAntarctic regions and southern Islands). The records are mainly those established by expeditions of foreign governments (French, Belgian, British, Norwegian, Swedish, German, Russian, Australian and USA, together with a few others) for which collecting polychaetes was probably the least of their objectives. Consequently there is a sparse representation of these animals; and in many instances only the large or very obvious animals are named. Only 66% of the known families of polychaetes are represented, and not nearly as many species as are expected. There are 437 specific entries (not counting the names which have been referred to synonymies). A few species (notably Harmothoe spinosa, Potamilla antarctica, and some others) are named over and over, but most species are known through single, incomplete records for which the descriptions leave much to be desired and illustrations are even more wanting. Someone, using NSF funds, has recently contoured-copied some of the illustrations. To me it would seem more rewarding to emend the diagnoses and replace the illustrations, with more diagnostic ones based on studies of collections.

Concerning your own immediate need- that of having useful specific names for polychaetes you saw or collected- it would seem that your Museum staff (equipped with books, collections, specialists, secretarial help, etc.) is best equipped to handle the problem. Dr. Pettibone may be able to place the genera or even species very quickly, simply by consulting the Antarctic expeditionary volumes.

Or would you suggest that I plan a trip to Washington (not before September) to examine your collections? Then I might label them as I go over them and indicate where descriptions are needed. How could such a trip be financed? Would it be advisable to discuss a proposal to NSF (Systematic section) designed to support a monographic study of Antarctic polychaetes, using especially those in the USNM and those taken by the ELTANIN? What, in your opinion are the chances that such a proposal would receive acceptance?

Thank you for your help, and Best Wishes to you and your Associates.

Yours sincerely, Olga Hartman

Olga Hartman

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 13, 1962

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
Research Associate
Smithsonian Institution
U.S. National Museum
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

This is to outline and clarify your participation as a consultant to the National Science Foundation in the coming voyage of the USS Edisto to the Palmer Peninsula for the purpose of obtaining information which will help in the selection of a future U.S. scientific station.

It is the plan of this office to concentrate on the biological sciences at this station, the flora and fauna of the land and marine areas. Your task will be to provide the NSF with information on the potential biological investigations the various areas to be visited will offer. One of the important aspects to bear in mind is that we will stress small boat mobility so that operations can take place over fairly large areas from a centrally located and permanent site.

The NSF Representative aboard the ship will be Mr. John Crowell of this office, who has recently completed the work with MSTS in the preparation and preliminary operation of the USNS Eltanin. Mr. Crowell will look to you for guidance and advice in those matters pertaining to the biological fields. Also aboard the Edisto as a consultant for the NSF will be Captain E. A. McDonald, USN (ret.) who has had considerable experience in handling ships in the pack ice and has visited these same areas many times in the past.

I am most happy that your services could be made available to the NSF in this important exploration task and I wish you a most successful and pleasant voyage.

Sincerely yours,



T. O. Jones
Head, Office of
Antarctic Programs

Rear Admiral David M. Tyree, USN - 2 -

Area D - De CRELACHE STRAIT AREA

1. Melchior Island
2. Arthur Harbor (Suvere Island)
3. Lockroy - Wrencke Island
4. Paradise Harbor
5. Brestat Island

Area E - GRANUDIER CHANNEL

1. Various known refuge hot locations and a search for new locations in various islands
2. Argentine Islands

Area F - MARIN HARBOR BAY

Area G - VIKLARE ISLAND

1. S.S.S. Base "V" - S.V. part of VIKLARE Island

There are, within the areas listed above and in addition to the places above, numerous ^{pots that} according to our present information, warrant inspection. These are listed in a study now being prepared for the Foundation. As soon as sufficient copies of the study are available, I shall be happy to forward more detailed information.

In carrying out this reconnaissance, a few overall features may be cited as of specific importance.

(1) The purpose is not to decide upon a site during the reconnaissance but to obtain the types of information on all potential areas that will be needed when we make the final selection.

(2) The basic concept is to have a station centrally located within a wide area in which to carry on investigations and through the use of boats to attain a large degree of operating mobility.

(3) In the present reconnaissance, bases, active or inactive, of other nations should not be an influencing factor.

(4) It is expected that the station will be of value for a considerable period of time. We believe that the usefulness and availability of space for air transport facilities should be considered in the final selection of the site.

Rear Admiral David M. Tyree, USN - 3 -

There will be a need, as you know, for photographic coverage, for helicopter support for specific investigations, for water soundings in many approach areas and for engineering advice. I am assuming that these will be made available by your organization.

The National Science Foundation has designated a member of its staff, Mr. John Growall, to participate in the reconnaissance as the Senior Representative of the Foundation. Two outside consultant specialists, Captain Edwin A. McDonald, USN (ret.) and Dr. Waldo Schmitt, biologist, will accompany him as assistants. Captain McDonald has had considerable experience in ship operations in ice and is acquainted with the area. Dr. Schmitt will have the responsibility for biological site evaluations.

Because of the nature of such a reconnaissance, I realize that the detailed time schedule will depend upon existing ice conditions, length of season and other exigencies normal to Antarctic operations. I would hope that every effort would be made to spend as much time as is feasible in profitable examination of the many areas and sites. For these reasons, therefore, I am trusting that the specifics of the itinerary can be worked out amicably between U.S. Navy and NSF personnel aboard the ship.

I expect that we shall find it useful to discuss this program when I am in the Antarctic this November.

Sincerely yours,

T. C. Jones
Head, Office of
Antarctic Programs

Enclosure
1 Map

OAP Subject file 110.13.1 and 109.12
OAP Chrono file
OAP Reading file
cc: Mr. John T. Growall, OAP
Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN (ret.)

9J:EMH:JTGrowall:TCJonesrumball/8/62

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Biological Sciences
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

March 18, 1963

Dr. Waldo Schmitt
Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

It has taken a long time to answer your inquiry about equipment for McMurdo Base but we have just completed our move from Wisconsin to Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. We are now just getting settled again into the academic routine.

We didn't make it back to McMurdo by Christmas, in fact it was the 29th of December before we were finally picked up. However, we were fortunate in getting most of our work done and will not be returning to the Antarctic to continue this project next year. We had a very pleasant trip home with a few days layover in "sunny" New Zealand before returning to the States. I trust that your trip to Palmer Peninsula was enjoyable and successful.

With regard to equipment for McMurdo - I've lost my inventory list for the Bio Lab and as you know equipment may be available in the Antarctic but hidden away. So being aware that I just may not have seen some of the apparatus, I would suggest the following items:

- (1) Centrifuge (ultra high and slow plankton separation)
- (2) Mettler balance
- (3) Oceanographic equipment (we talked about a ship - but even without a ship much can be done from the ice - I think oceanographic investigations in the readily available McMurdo Sound area are woefully lacking.)
 - Complete set of hydrometers (present one incomplete and broken)
 - Nansen water bottles
 - Current meters
 - Portable echo-sounder or depth recorder (useful in marine and freshwater studies)
- (4) Low-background radiation counting equipment (might be useful with all of the radioisotopic tracers now being used.

March 18, 1963

Let me hasten to say that I was pleasantly surprised and very enthusiastic about the equipment and facilities which are available in the Bio Lab at McMurdo. Most of the basic requirements are met and it is a very pleasant place in which to work and discuss problems.

I hope these comments may be useful, even though somewhat tardy.

Sincerely,



Gene E. Likens
Instructor in Biology

GEL/nb

April 16, 1963

Via AIR MAIL

Professor Dr. G. Follmann
Universidad De Chile
Escuela De Agronomia
Casilla 1004
Santiago, Chile, South America

Dear Doctor Follman:

I am very grateful to Dr. Waldo Schmitt for providing you with my address during your visit on the USS Staten Island. I regret that you were not in Chile when I visited Santiago and Valparaiso.

I am always interested in knowing lichenologists, particularly those carrying out antarctic lichenological work. From the description which you give of your work, your program has many points in common with the research now being conducted at Hallett Station by Dr. Emanuel Rudolph (Prof), Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. If you have not already written to Dr. Rudolph, I am certain he would be most pleased to hear from you.

For my part, I regret that I have not been able to continue my lichenological research. However, I have a few reprints left which I am pleased to send you on an exchange basis. These will be mailed to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Llano
Associate Program Director
Science Program
Office of Antarctic Programs

cc: Waldo Schmitt

May 19, 1965

Captain John E. Long
Nautilus Press, Inc.
739 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear John:

You were kind enough some time ago to offer to let me have a spare copy or two of your Ocean Science News. What I am particularly interested in at this time are Nos. 11 and 12 of Vol. 7. Is it too much to ask for two copies of each?

I will tell you what is bugging me. I am keen on getting a nuclear submarine for working under the ice, both the floes in the north and the shelves in Antarctica. It would have to be one of our wartime subs converted to the purpose, and I feel that the missile chamber with a ventral hatch and requisite air pressure could be a dredging platform so that we could haul up bottom materials from any reasonable depth. The depth limitation on subs is about 400 feet, but ^{use} for dredging ~~we~~ would need winch and cable ^{from} inside the submersible. Such a submarine could be reconverted to wartime use because the missile chamber would be left intact.

*we would be
looking near
the surface
and*

In your Ocean Science News I have been avidly following all word about submarines, and in No. 11 they are actually building a research one with private capital.

But nothing in the market today can do for me what Simon Lake's old Nautilus was able to do. Through such a hatch divers could climb atop the submarine to examine the underside of the ice sheets.

To me, the possibilities of study and collecting in the otherwise inaccessible areas under the ice sheets are infinite. Though I have talked this matter up with a number of people, I have been told that unless I put in a concrete proposal I shall get nowhere. It has even been said that with such a proposal they will actually construct me the "machine" I want.

Sincerely,



Waldo L. Schmitt
Research Associate

7 June 1963

Dear Waldo,

ack 16-VI-63

Here I am, journeying across country on a bit of leave to California. Now, I am in Texas. Back on June 24th.

You were very kind, Waldo, to give me those excellent duplicates. Thank you so much.

The medal ceremony went off quite well. Incidentally how is that little thing you had fixed at the hospital? No doubt you again are as strong as a horse.

We wait yet from the National Geographic. I could sure use those slides when they finally get through with them. Will certainly let you know if you do become the star of

the article - which you will do if they accept.

It looks as if I'll be going down again to the Antarctic this next year, this time to do an orientation film for the Natl Science Foundation. However this has not yet been decided upon.

Again, thanks a million,
shipmate.

Best Wishes

Max

P.S. My article "Charting Antarctic Coasts" was published in March issue of the Royal Geographical Journal.

File McDonald

In honor of

Captain Edwin G. McDonald
United States Navy. Retired

The Arctic Institute of North America

requests the pleasure of your company

at a reception and ceremony awarding
the Legion of Merit Award

by Admiral David M. Byrne, United States Navy
on Friday, the seventeenth of May, 1963

at Three o'clock

Sent 5 815 d os

14-V-63

1530 P. Street, Northwest

R. S. V. P.

North - 7-1716

Extension - 23

Dear Capt "Mac"
~~It~~ "breaks my heart"
not to be with you
on this very special
occasion. ~~But~~

~~Most regretably~~

No man is more
deserving of this
award and than
your ~~off~~ talent,
knowledge and
experience re ships
and Poles and Arcti-
ca ~~the~~ in particular
are so being honored

More power, more
years, more achieve-
ments, do you think
an old ~~girl~~ ^{man} can make

of ~~49~~ ³⁶ ~~38~~ and ~~12~~ ¹⁵ ~~64~~.

of a quarter of
a century ago.

~~Am~~

recognized and
honored gives pleasure
to us all.

~~Who has known you
longer among those
present to-night
and respects you
more than~~

Sincerely

Yours
Wm. S. H.?

Box 31, Code W-316
Life Sciences Department
U. S. NAVAL MISSILE CENTER
POINT MUGU, CALIFORNIA
December 31, 1962

IN REPLY REFER TO

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
U.S.S. Edisto A.G.B.-2
Fleet P. O., New York

Dear Waldo:

Your nice long letter of November 15 arrived here on November 26—11 days on the way. Due to Christmas mail? I wrote to Penner for an address where you might be reached. These are the reasons for the delay in answering.

I envy you your trip to the Antarctic. It should be a wonderful place to work, and a marine laboratory there should give opportunity for plenty of things to do.

As to your questions about a boat: Every situation calls for a specific type. The boat that I used in the Arctic was a 36-foot navy boat which I had sent to Corona Del Mar for equipping with dredging winch and other gear and then I ran it up to Port Mueneme, where it was put on an LST for Barrow. It was ideal for our purposes. We had to push it out into the water and pull it back onto the beach every time it was used. The ArCon people did this for us with a D-8 caterpillar. However, if you are expecting to spend some time aboard a boat for making extended cruises, I should think you would want nothing smaller than a 50-foot boat. The larger the boat, the greater the problem in handling and mooring, etc., so that I always figure a boat should be held to a minimum size to get the job done but still not sacrifice comfort and work space. The navy here at Port Mueneme has several 60-foot crash boats and 2 or 3 80-foot boats, either one of which would be modified to suit your purposes.

Like you, I think that dredging should be done from the stern—and a boom is a necessity for lifting in dredges and for launching and securing a small boat. I always figure that the length of the tow line should be 3 times the greatest depth. An ideal sized cable for going down as far as 600 fathoms would be about 3/8 inch stainless steel. As you know from your own experience, the main thing in dredging is to take it easy—go slowly. If the dredge boat is going about 2 miles or less per hour, a 3/8 inch cable would not be broken if you hit a rock. It is a lot of fun to plan for and work over a boat for collecting purposes. I shall be glad to help in any way I can. On your way home, couldn't you stop by for a visit and talk over your needs? I am sure you know we would be most happy to have you.

It is a little late, but Nettie and I wish you and yours the best of everything for the coming year. Please do try to stop by.

Sincerely,

O. E. MacGinitie

May 21, 1966.

Dear Bob,

Forgive me this letter, but I am moved to write it in response to yours of May 15 in justice to myself.

No notice of any kind has been given me of the termination of my services as consultant, so quite naturally I assumed that I would continue in that capacity for at least the 120 days noted in Amendment #1 to AA-417, or as many of them as would be needed for the conferences in which I was expected to participate by the USARP directorate.

You may be aware that on or about the time of our arrival in Valparaiso from the Palmer Peninsula area, we received an urgent "wire" from Washington calling for our immediate return for those very conferences.

These all took place the week of March 18, during which week also, my reports were drafted, and revised. The completed hard-copy of the final report was approved and signed by me on March 25, for Dr. Jones, Director of the Office of Antarctic Programs on that day. From beginning to end I was an active consultant to the USARP directorate and staff.

With the submission of that report, and a supplementary one, I felt that my assignment, or contract, had been completed.

As a result, the time limitation noted on your May 13 check comes as a shock to me, as it takes no cognizance whatever of the time devoted to the project as a whole, or the period during which I was being consulted first hand about the many

matters concerned with, and of concern to the project following my return to Washington.

I am confident, all things considered, that you and the Arctic Institute will rate me as an active consultant from November 24, 1962, through the week of March 18, 1963 up to, and not less (and no more, in the light of the cited amendment) than a total of 120 days.

As regards the increased fee I am hopeful that something can be worked out by the NSF that will make it possible for you to take care of it.

I trust that the requested adjustment of your check of May 16 can be made without too much difficulty.

Sincerely,

May 22, 1960.

Dear Bob,

I hope that something within the law can be accomplished with that increased compensation matter. I appreciate what you, Dr. Crary and Mr. O'Connell are trying to do about it. I shall bide my time and hope for the best.

During the week of March 12, I participated in two rather long conferences held in Mr. Jones office before you or George got back, besides being consulted by and discussing problems concerning the location of the Palmerland station with other members of the staff.

My final report was drafted, revised, and typed, the same week but not signed by me until March 26.

Here's hoping that I can qualify and that you succeed in bringing the matter to a successful outcome.

Sincerely,

30 XII. 62

Dear Dr. Mason, and John Hobbie,

Perhaps
I should have sent the folks resident in
the Biolab. a sound robin letter, instead
of three separate notes. I am interest-
ed in knowing what you may think
the laboratory may need, in your estimation,
in the way of permanent, available
equipment. Your University experience
should be helpful in telling me what you
would have liked to have had available.
Perhaps you found all you needed - and
but then what else would you have ex-
pected to find in a lab in which so
many various biological orders were
being investigated. Whatever you can
tell me would be keenly appreciated.
I'd like to see the place the best possible
for each line of work. I do feel that
the Navy should detail, some machinist-
mate (electrical and/or carpenters make

to the laboratory, who should only work
for the Navy when the Lab had no need
for his (or their) services, but on whose
time the Lab should have first call.

You might not need such a man (or
men) often, but when you do, you
probably want him in a hurry. In

my past experience, there is often a
gadget, or piece of apparatus that
can be unscrewed to all an urge

to need - such services we can get
"home" and you at the University.
The Laboratory should have the
too.

What you feel the Lab
might well provide and to
what is not presently available
would appreciate know.

Maybe everything was
available - I am not
know that I do. In
a great potential, or
to see the proposed

Dear Bob ^{Chas} Thanks for everything for start to finish for breakfast, and a brunch to midnight snack. I had a great time and the murder and with her briefly to express my appreciation for all that you and "Bud" Skinner and "Ken" made did for me.

Naturally I regret this the mishaps with the helicopter and the out of a round trip to the Lakosha region and Cape Evans over the but my car's expected here by any one should visit, and particularly in Antarctica.

When I fully heard before I did that the skiff of the Stately I hope to up-anchor for Palmer Land.

on Jan. 3, Monday I have a date with the British C.I. (N.Z.) wellington. I wish I could have gotten to Antarctica by air.

As of the date, plain wish you & yours, and those assembled with room and kitchen, a Bulky

her Year, but you must know it
till this letter arrives

All good wishes and the best
of good luck, at now, and in the
years to come ~~and~~^{as} well

Sincerely

Dec 30, 1962

Dear Ken, You are not forgotten — not much time to write till this morning. Eddie has gone off fishing as he likes to do and Jack has gone along. If they have luck we may have a salmon supper. — Wish you were here, as the saying goes. We have had some wonderful fish dinners — store "boughten" though.

I do miss McMurdo. It is a way of life. My great regret is that I did not get to see the areas in which so much research is being done — field work that is.

Much of my time has been running around seeking wire dolls such as I used in the traps made for me by Mr. Tate. Some how or other the message I left with Bob never came through to Eddie, and by the time I got back everything was closed for the holidays. The worst of that is all the wire shops and merchants ^{were} closed till January 14th, and though I called people

people of same name on phone in hopes that
I could catch them at home. Some body
must have failed to pass word on to Eddie
that I needed the wire (my ball pt had to run
dry at this point). The request for Sormelin
did not get through either. Fortunately
I found those 55 gallons in the shelf and
brought one of the 5 gallon bottles back with
me.

I have, by virtue of Eddie's efforts,
made a date with Dr. Brodie, of the Ocean
ographic Institute, and go to see him at his
home in Wellington Monday morning. Shall
be flying over and coming home by str.
Monday night. The holidays in N.Z. are
something awfully hard to raise any
body at work between Christmas and in
most cases and mid-January. I'll try
in Wellington for the wire may have better
luck in that sort of town.

Eddie went fishing last Sunday but
but got no fish. He dropped Jack and
me at a very wonderful beach, and though
the heavy surf precluded swimming we
did get a dip in it. Pretty cold and so
we did not stay in the water very long.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

McMurdo Station
December 6, 1962

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

I am writing to let you know what progress I have made with your request for items that will be needed for the Palmer Peninsula survey. Perhaps you have had an opportunity to talk with Dr. Wohlschlag in Christchurch and if so he has probably provided you with the information already.

1. The fish traps may be available, but the laboratory manager would like to know what type of fish traps you will need? Please let me know as soon as possible. The line, buoys and weights are not available here at the station, however they may be available aboard the Edisto, as yet I have not had an opportunity to check with the ship.
2. The lab can provide the two tow nets, however they are very short of line and I suggest that you try to obtain this item in New Zealand.
3. At the present time the lab is also short of formalin and here again I suggest that you obtain this item in New Zealand. They will have a resupply of formalin coming in on the Arneb, but that may be too late for your purpose.
4. They have no Hexamine here at McMurdo.
5. Two dozen vials are available and will be provided.
6. Two dozen bottom sample bottles are available and will be provided.
7. The small roach type traps can be made here and will be provided.

I failed to mention the geological hammer and the pack sack, both of these items are available from our field supply stock and will be provided as requested.

I regret that we can not be more helpful from this end, but I expect that Eddie Goodale can be of assistance to you in obtaining these items on your list which are not available here at McMurdo.

Please let me know what type of traps you will need. I will attempt to contact Edisto to-day and find out if the line, buoys and weights will be available from the ship stock.

My best regards to everyone at Christchurch, hope to see you and Jack down here before too long.

Ken Moulton



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

OP-09B21E/jp
Ser 3395P09B21
14 November 1962

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: Mr. Waldo L. SCHMITT
Via: Head, Office of Antarctic Programs, National
Science Foundation

Subj: Authorization to take passage in naval ships
and military aircraft proceeding to or in the
New Zealand, Pacific, and Antarctic areas and
return

1. You are hereby authorized to take passage in naval ships and military aircraft, less regularly scheduled Industrial Fund Aircraft (MATS), when designated by the proper authority, with a priority TWO, representing the Smithsonian Institute, at the request of the Head, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation. You are accredited to the Commander U. S. Naval Support Forces, Antarctica for the purpose of participating in the U. S. Antarctic Research Program. This authorization will remain in effect for a period which will not exceed two years from this date, or until completion of assignment, whichever is earlier.

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R. J. HUNT
By direction

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COMNAV SUPP FOR ANTARCTICA
NAV SUPP FOR ANTARCTICAREP WASHDC
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PASSPORT OFFICE

COPY

When passport is required
append this copy to application

. AGREEMENT

In accepting the authorization granted to me by the United States Government, as represented by the U. S. Navy and the National Science Foundation, to utilize transportation and facilities provided in support of the U. S. Antarctic Research Program, I have agreed to the following conditions:

1. That while accompanying the Naval Forces outside the territorial limits of the United States, I am subject to the provisions of Annex N of the current Commander, Task Force FORTY-THREE Operation Plan and to such other regulations as may be agreed upon by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense;

2. That I recognize the responsibility and authority of the Officer in Charge of each of the United States stations in Antarctica to take all necessary and proper measures in accordance with law and regulations to promote and safeguard the physical well-being, the morale and general welfare of all personnel assigned to his station; and

3. That upon termination of my participation in the program, I will return my travel credentials to the Chief of Naval Operations or to his authorized representative, as directed.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I agree to these conditions freely, without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion.

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19 _____,
at _____.

(Signature of Official Administering Oath)

(Official Capacity)

Note: This form will be executed in triplicate.

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Copy to - Sponsoring Bureau or Office
Copy retained by - Civilian concerned

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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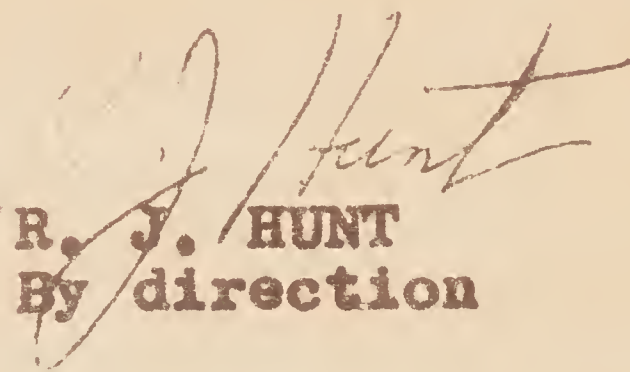
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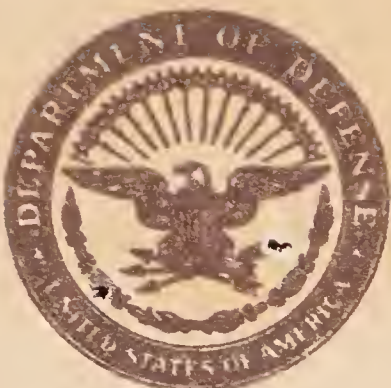
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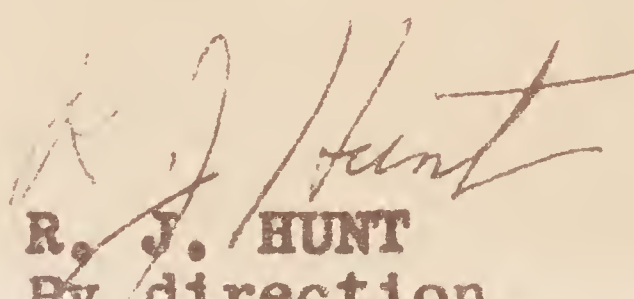
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Via: Head, Office of Antarctic Programs, National
Science Foundation

Subj: Authorization to take passage in naval ships
and military aircraft proceeding to or in the
New Zealand, Pacific, and Antarctic areas and
return

1. You are hereby authorized to take passage in naval ships and military aircraft, less regularly scheduled Industrial Fund Aircraft (MATS), when designated by the proper authority, with a priority TWO, representing the Smithsonian Institute, at the request of the Head, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation. You are accredited to the Commander U. S. Naval Support Forces, Antarctica for the purpose of participating in the U. S. Antarctic Research Program. This authorization will remain in effect for a period which will not exceed two years from this date, or until completion of assignment, whichever is earlier.

2. Upon arrival in and departure from a naval ship, command, or station, this letter should be endorsed by the Commanding Officer. Upon completion of assignment, or expiration of this authorization, this letter shall be returned to the Chief of Naval Operations via the Head, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.


R. J. HUNT
By direction

Copy to:
COMNAVSUPPFORANTARCTICA
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U. S. ANTARCTIC PROJECTS OFFICER
OP-332C6

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY

February 5, 1963

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt
U.S. National Museum
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

Your letter finally caught up with me here in Wisconsin where it was -27°F the day I arrived--a little hard to take after balmy McMurdo.

With regard to the Biolab I have only one suggestion. It would be useful if there was a bench set-up for the repair and servicing of electronic equipment. This would of course mean electric outlets for soldering irons, a heat resistant, nonmetallic surface and the modest set of tools useful for circuit repair and minor construction. Equipment needed for this facility would be a Simpson volt ohmmeter, a vacuum tube volt ohmmeter, possibly an oscilloscope for diagnosis, and a modest supply of hookup wire, connectors, and other miscellaneous electronic components. A word of warning here: Such a facility is very likely to become a center of "do it yourself, home repair hi-fi enthusiasts," an activity which would be forbidden during the summer season at least.

I shall pass your letter on to Gene Likens for his comments. He, being a "pure" biologist, may have some other suggestions.

By now you are back from the Antarctic (Palmer) Peninsula trip. I hope you were successful in finding a site and will be anxious to hear the results from Tom Berg when he gets back here. All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,



R. A. Ragotzkie
Associate Professor

RAR:co

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2. I. 63

Dear Sammy, This is the third note of this
day - evening that is confirming my need
for more cash, in the shape of a bank draft,
something for which I can get dollars
down here. Maybe the simplest is to
go down to the American Express Co. at
14th (west side) bet. F. & G. Mr. Ablett is
there and get 3 or 4 money orders
to make up the amount. They are an
easy means of sending money abroad.
You could ask Pelham, or borrow
money from Barb & buy or get draft
out where you are now. However -
The main thing is that I can cash what
you send, readily. Ablett would know
too. You remember him he arranged most
at our European trip with Bobby.
250 to 300 is the sum. 3 one hundred
dollar money order Amer. Express.
You could first call them on phone and
ask them for advice as to best thing
to do. They would have an office in

Almost forgot about Mrs Sowerby, I'm getting
true. Any way her address. Mrs Arthur de C. Sowerby,
[Dimples is name I think is she always used, may be more formal]
1521-B, Wilder Avenue, Honolulu 14,
Hawaii.
I can't recall the "Part" even if
old.

Are you sure you know no part otherwise?

You'll have to forgive Thelma; we all get old in different ways. Still
no or little news about the house is good news. She would surely pass on troubles or anything.

(2)
Montevideo and another in Valparaiso;
at this juncture I couldn't tell you where
we'll be put ashore. Some pickle we
get in - just hope you have the money
to advance, with pay checks, per
diem and promised compensation we
should be sitting pretty (less taxes) when
all returns are in. The nights are
still cool, but the days almost unseasonably
hot; I'll get by with my suit, as of
now would not have money to buy one with.
But don't worry about that. They say
these ice breakers are the greatest sea
sickness producers ever and that only
here from McMurdo half crew got sea-
sick - oh! me, oh! my. Won't be able to
tell you how I performed till we reach
S. America, unless as some of us hope, we
get to the Falkland Islands. This will
be a long stretch without mail. Takes us
10-12 days to even get up to nearest
place in Graham Land where we are
going. Poor Pop!

It's inevitable that they grow up. Pretty fast in Chris' case. Give her a hug and a kiss for me. Maybe she will be less brusque in her talk with grown ups. Give Eric a sound ~~for~~ me; and Bobby too. I am so glad his marks are keeping up. Nothing encourages one like success, and I'm glad to hear that he has been so successful in his studies. I hope he keeps up the "good work."

It is interesting to hear that Bobby has already read "Ice is where you find it." That very book is in our dormitory library. I'll have to have a look at it. There are quite a number of Antarctic books on the shelf. In time I'll learn of the better or best one. ~~Two~~ ^{Three} English books appear very good, but I'm afraid Bobby will have to ask the Coronado Librarian to borrow them for him:

"Antarctica", by Frank Debenham
pub. London, Herbert Jenkins, —

"The Home of the Blizzard", by Sir Douglas Mawson
London 1914, Publ. by Lippincott Co, Philadelphia,

"The White Desert", by John G. Graever
Acct. of the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition
Publ. London, Chatto & Windus

P.S. What a swimming pool. Why do they want to do at their parties, push me
guests in a Bobby Kennedy, or will they just fall in while drinking & it should
say has he little house in the yard ever gotten a second coat of paint or roof?
be done! Don't let it go bad.
Burray & Eric's party

Today was warm as toast so it seemed
over those light flannel shirts the Antarctic Service
gave me I am wearing my thick blue navy shirt
but open at the neck two buttons down. Today
for the first time I ran around - through town
so to speak, to the mess hall (for meals) without
my parka. The sun was hot on my neck; at
4 p.m. it was 26° F. The hot volcanic sand
absorbs heat, and here are rills of melted
snow water in the down hill streets. After
the bad weather and a lot of 18° temperature
26° is nice and warm just like an early Spring
day. The Lundy's sent me a Christmas card.
Said they had 12° in Chicago. ~~But~~ In this Ant.
archic summer I have yet to see it that
low. It was 17° the early morning we arrived
Got a card from Solly and Luise!
Your letter of Tuesday the day after you arrived
was not postmarked. It came today. When did it
leave San Diego? Postmark on Solly's letter was
unclear; could be 6, 8, or 9 ~~Dec.~~ It arrived with yours.
Of course the hold up is in planes coming over
few and far between. There may be one more
mail in on 5th January! day we board the
Edisto here at McMurdo. This about
all if I want to make the mail for the
mornings plane. Goodbye with love and dr.
Love and kisses (from Mamie) to all

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

I an. 2. letter
attached here.
Saturday
5. I. 63

Dear Stummy, The big day — we sail — and
learn whether the ice-breaker "Twist" at sea
will get me down or not. Hope I can get
by. I guess, I should write a dozen
letters or more but I just don't seem to
have the energy this morning — too much
on my mind. My quarters aboard are
not bad but hot as hades. I share a
room with Capt. McDonald and have
considerable room to store my belongings
but not quite enough to spread them out so
that I can find them. Bob must know
about all the ~~head~~ below decks, at least
when tied up along side a dock. It will
be better, I'm told and believe, when we get
underway. The mails closed last night
but Mr. Goodale said he was coming
down to see us off, and will take
back any last minute letters such as

this. Hold a good thought we shall be a long time at sea. No mail, no nothing.

I'll be thinking of you and the folks in Coronador most if not all of the time. I've got to think of the job we are to do a little bit.

By the way just write Mrs. Llano a note or letter of some sort just to keep in touch. I have written him just one letter since I have been away. I owe him the trip in more ways than one despite the fact that things have not worked out as we had hoped. // I won't believe that we are on our way till the anchor is up; and then a radio message could upset everything.

I am cheered by the news of kids and Barb and you. Amis your heart? I'll have to wait till Valparaiso to hear. It was nice to have Xmas with the bunch and Eric's counting the presents! Never a dull moment.

Lots and lots of love girl, to Duke & all I ought to mail this in a box. Be good, don't forget to write. Love, Harold

①

Sunday, Jan. 6, 1963. Here we are bowling along at great rate 14 knots, slightly overcast weather, trace of white caps, some slight spray coming over, and an invigorating breeze, and stimulating temperature. The roll of ship is slight no more today at least than on a Hancock yacht. No one could ask for better sailing (or better meals.) The temperature here this morning after leaving Christchurch is 59° , water temp. 50.9° . At 4 p.m. as most of the day it is, and has been most glorious weather, for sun, not too cold wind, easy sea with waves of only one and two feet in height you might just as well be cruising the coast of California. What is the air temperature there no higher. There is little to do aboard. Rearranging things. Tomorrow we have a session with the engineer a Mr. Cunningham to get traps in shape, to build perhaps a dredge, and to fix up a piece of pipe for taking bottom samples, and oh! yes a rack to have a few Berlese funnels in which one dries out land and bird nest debris to recover any insects that may be hiding in it.

I mentioned meals. Breakfast choice of fruit juices, cold cereals, eggs ^{any style}, ham and bacon, steak, waffles, hot cakes, honey or syrup, toast, coffee and while it last fresh milk 3x a day, tea also, and I suppose cocoa if you ask for it. No meals here were canned peaches for desert and for last night's dinner N.Z. ice cream. Oh! yeas above was mostly about breakfast. Lunch you may have, soup, sandwiches of various kinds including hamburgers, steak also. Dinner meat again - chicken one nite. This Sunday morning had home made coffee cake (cinnamon cake), and other day delicious hot, glazed rolls. One could not fare better any where. McMurdo was plentiful, a bit more in the rough and ready style but good and varied; here with more finish and table cloths, linen napkins, instead of paper.

Spent quite a bit of time bird watching. It is a treat to see the albatrosses soaring high and low about the ship, and faster too; going along side the zoom ahead with the greatest of ease. I thought they did not light in the water; but when the garbage goes over they seem readily to do it. Cape pigeons are about in limited

numbers — half a dozen albatrosses to every ⁽³⁾ Cape Pigeon or two. Jack said he saw a small petrel of another species, but did not know what it is. Our room is now cooler, really comfortable. We each have a large double width steel locker, a bureau type of desk with three big drawers below and two (side by side) smaller ones above, and a flat top with raised margin for storing things above. The safe in my desk as in Captain McDonald's we've left to the young ~~ensigns~~ I guess, or maybe lieutenants who had to vacate for us, ^{that's} the only bad feature of the deal. Capt. Mac is photoing his and Mark all day, is doing a Nat'l Geographic Mag. story of the trip. So we may see some of our doings in print some day. For the first time I attended the movies on board, Sunday matinee, a western, followed by the "Untouchables". Coffee is available at all hours in the ward room where we eat; I believe I heard that in that room 10 gallons a day are put away, including what drunk at meal times. In the ward room there are two seatings ^{one} of 14, the first with

(4)

which I am and a second of 16. Jack Crowell and
Comdr. Lewis, in charge of his disk force chow
with the Capt., Jack representing the N.S.F.
Capt. McDonald and I the two "hired" (so to
speak) consultants eat in wardroom with
the executive officer. The C.P.O's have
the cosiest mess of all. Think of it there
are some 200 men and officers aboard!
Here tonight about 9³⁰ there is more of
a roll to this ship which as all ice breakers
is supposed to have a bad one. So far
so good - but we have been enjoying ex-
ceptionally fine weather.

At lunch time the Capt. came down and told
helicopter pilots he would like them to take off
at about 2 p.m. for a flight around the ship,
for getting photographs. They did take
off about 2:30 first the little 2 bladed one with
floats and then the bigger one (3 bladed)
On return smaller one had to "wait" about till
larger one was hoisted. // Blue lights flash
inside and out on decks, one is then not supposed
to open any of the doors with a result that
you are either shut in or out of your room
except by rather round about path up
and down several "ladders". Operation
safely completed about 4 p.m. I

suggested to Leonard, the navy photo ⁽⁵⁾ that
he take the blue + white flag that is raised
halfway when copters are taking off + all
way when New land(?) I did, and also may
in asbestos suit who stands by in case of
accidents; boat ^{crew} ~~crew~~ is also in launch in
readiness to be lowered if need be.

Saw Mr. Cunningham in charge of engineer-
ing dept. re traps and stand for funnels.

The blue light did not flash, but nobody
noticed.

January 7, 1963, Monday.

Crossing the International Date line 2
days in succession are Monday the 7th
This today is the second Monday.

Warm outside 52° and before and
during part of breakfast period a light rain.
Stopped about 7 a.m. (bet 6.30 and 7.00)

Birds seem to be only the wandering
albatross, youngers, and intermediate stages
but still great bird. Yesterday forenoon saw
at least one giant petrel among the albatrosses;
may have been more, probably were.

Position Monday Jan. 7, 1963 (1st)	07/0800
50° 10' S. 175° 30' W.	52° 50'
Monday Jan. 7, 1963 (2nd)	171° 00'
Lat. 53° 15.25' / 167° 37.00' (W)	60 S - 150 W.
	distance
	673 miles

(6)

Jan. 7, 1963 (2nd). At 6 tonight at close of first table seating, they stopped ship to try out a winch that had been overhauled during the day. Tom Berg told me of it just before supper and I was quite unready for it. In first place poorly rigged net one I picked up at McMurdo, was told wasn't being used and that I could have it. It was fairly coarse mesh. Anyway bosun's mate would not trust ~~snag~~ hook and tied line onto net bridle. There were only 2, + fave rove on the third. Anyway we got it over the stern made a five minute haul and got a surprising number of copepods, one small one brilliant red there were several, rest seemed all one species. Is Station 1, Jan 7, 63 (2nd)
Lat. $54^{\circ}05'$ Long. $165^{\circ}42'$. Surface, 5 mins. Net.

Jan. 8 Tuesday
We are moving along approaching half way to first landing, or rather side to be investigated Port Arthur Anvers Id. The sea is getting up this morning and got worse this afternoon. Spray is coming over in gusts, over starboard side and we

Keep to the inside passages ~~which~~ means going up and down ladders (stair ways to you) from one compartment to another from main deck to one just below where our (McDonald's) and my room is. There are watertight doors to go through but nothing like those on our deck, those you have to step over only about '4 ft high and what? 2 feet? wide. To deck below ours there are 3 to 4 foot square hatches securely bolted down, with a circular hatch perhaps two feet in diameter through which the men having business lower down in the ship "slip." The roll is considerable & I had coffee in Captain's cabin with Commander Lewis after looking over charts and channels leading ground Anvers I. Capt. is up in bridge deck where you certainly get full effect of rolling. Had to hold coffee cups off the table. In the wardroom where we eat they put a rubber mat like expanded metal lath on the table; nothing then slipped, but for our chairs there were cloth ^{canvas} belts that fastened to metal loops along edge (below top) of table.

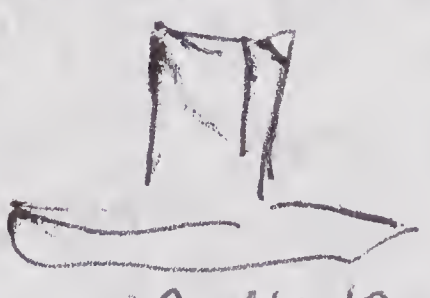
run through the arms of ones chair the ^②
belt keeps chair from sliding or falling away
from under when it rolls, or from tipping over
with you in it. Lunch we got by with hand-
someness. Dinner may be more of a prob-
lem. I am trying to eat less to keep from
getting too fat and lazy, but the coffee
we consume is "frightful." Did I not say
earlier that some one said in wardroom
it was 10 gallons a day? I had had a
cup in wardroom just before Captain
looked us up to his cabin. And then did
not like to pass up his offer to have one
with him → second cup in quick succession
it was his afternoon. A different
bird showed up today, but I did not want
to risk getting field glasses wet down
so let it slide. Did I mention that we
put a tonnet over that I had picked
up at McMurdo over? We got a vial full
of copepods - at least two kinds - and every
body aboard was awfully interested from
Captain down. Dr. offered use of his 'scope
when I first came aboard; but he said with
engines going, & ship vibration it would be
impossible to see anything, he's right. First
time at anchor we'll have a demonstration.
We have two quite sick men aboard as

⑨

with a severely ulcerated (abscessed I mean) throat, other with some other infection. Both with high fever. Poor devils with all this motion. // So far I am getting along, but have my fingers crossed — should be knocking on wood I guess. // Jan 9/63 Wed.

Last nite on going to bed moved clocks (and I my watch) forward an hour. Up at 5:45; breakfast at 6:30. Out on deck till 9 a.m. Then to room. Located barber shop. made few notes re McMurdo. At one o'clock Mr. Leonard Navy phot. wants picture of me pouring water through plankton net we used yesterday. He was busy taking the bathy-thermograph raising and lowering ^{2 and rats.} that he did not get the plankton net episode but wants it in his picture series. So we shall have to pose for it today. The bathy thermograph is a torpedo shaped gadget towed astern which registers the temperature from surface to bottom on a gold plated pc. glass — a curve on a depth scale

Here we are — Thursday Jan 10, 1963. 5pm
 It got pretty rough yesterday, ditto today.
 Ship was rolling from 20-25- to 30 degrees.
 Had one roll of 38°. There may have
 been a worse one or two last night. But
 everything is going well regardless, the
 spray is leaping and falling aboard in great
 sheet. The wind is fierce and cold — 33°
 with ice bergs going by off and on.
 Jack Cromwell tells me at one time 11 were
 in sight mid afternoon. I was cutting
 through the British Admiralty sailing
 directions yesterday and today because
 there was not much else you could do
 and that was something I did not
 get to do before I started. At 430
 quite a spectacular, though smaller berg
 went by: at one time looked like a
 monument or temple on a platform.

 I missed sun shining on it while
 running for camera; the pilot house is
 which I occasionally resort is high up
 and way forward and in bad weather
 we have lots of inside ladders to
 climb. The rocking back & forth (the rolling)
 is a nuisance but not too bad.

Jan 10 contd (11)

There has been a steady procession¹⁹⁶³ of icebergs past us both sides all day long. We do not have gear or time to stop them. Some are the typical table-top (flat-top type) characteristic of Antarctic bergs, other pinnacled & off irregular masses.

Jan 11 - 1963

Inspection of quarters ~~this morning~~ ^{Friday} noon at 130 p.m. All morning were passing through ice patches, larger and smaller pcs, and few ice bergs going by all day - quite a sight, snow off and on decks have patches of it here & there at 10 p.m. Really it is 11 o'clock because we moved our clock's ahead another hour. I failed to do it last night, and thinking I had an hour to spare went out on deck to watch the ice go by and so missed my breakfast. Tell the truth, we are passing the ice, but it is ~~what~~ what seems to be going by. Through these miles, hours of drifting ice, they steer by the engines first one & then the other, or one faster than the other instead of with the wheel. Now and then here is a real bumper

sharks 630
over at 730
10

(Friday - Jan 11 - 63) ⁽¹²⁾

Thump as we strike one of the larger pcs of floating ice; some must be 20 or 30 feet square (or in extent). All morning, every body was photoing bergs, one seemed to be more soil than ice. — one could almost imagine people living on it. Another tall originally tubular one had a great arch or natural bridge in it, a pretty sight. I put on my "long johns" as Jack calls them this morning. That now obviates the putting on & taking off of heavier clothing every time you step out of doors. Temperature is like McMurdo \pm , 35° this afternoon. We are back in the all-nite sun area again, though you can't see much of it in the heavily overcast sky. // Tonight we have been out just about 8 days and have a couple of more to go.

This overcast weather Capt. MacDonald says is the rule in Palmer land one day of sun in 3 or 4 more days.

Also fixed up an account of my life, a sort of "who's who" for the once a week ship's paper. One of the dr. Lt's runs the paper and has interviewed each one of us civilians aboard. I'll try to get an extra copy or two (just for ducks?)

(13)

Running through ice cakes all day. Ship
bucks, and trembles as she hits and overriders
them. Most of day heavily overcast, snowflur-
ries too, one ~~times~~ after another. One fell
of sharp ice crystals that stung the face. One
crystal struck me on the eye ball, a sharp sting.
Now and then an ice berg of considerable size.
As I write this at 9 p.m. the ship is still
climbing upon ice-pans and shuddering as
they break ^{to} either side and she plows on again.
All this is done at half speed sometimes less,
which will slow up the whole trip, but Mar. 15th
is still the day we leave Palmerland for Kalbar.

(7 p.m.) While up in pilot house with glasses saw
a snow petrel dive into the water — go completely
under and come out again and fly on.
could not see what it might have had in
bill — imagined it had — but it did go in
water; just before that it skimmed water
to pick up something and got half wet.
Then at 8 p.m. a black-headed petrel flew
by, underparts grey or white, bill black it
seemed. Most of day heavily overcast
visibility poor; had sun ^{flashes} for 2-3
hours in mid afternoon. Temp at 8:30
32° F.

Sunday we have brunch 8 to 11 a.m. and dinner at regular time 5:20. It was a bright sunny day till mid afternoon. Temp. was up to 35° though, with clouds, and a real heavy but of short duration snow fall. The temp. quickly dropped to 32°. About noon we steamed around (all sides) a large snow white stratified berg. 85 or more feet high (can calculate size from this I guess). Everybody photo'd it, Capt included. This was while helicopters ~~were~~ both put in the air to scout the ice fields. We were still among the floating ice cakes and small bergs, plenty of ice in all directions interspersed with not too wide space of water with sparse masses (cakes and fragments) of ice. The fantastic shapes that these eroding masses of ice (cakes that is) too was amazing. Chunks from 2 to 3 feet up to 6, 8, 10 feet long or square or half as wide. One looked like the Fran + Ollie characters another like a huge bear with most realistic head, a swan, a camel, various birds and animals all caught ones eye, as characteristic of the animal sug-

Syn. Jan 13/63 cont. (15)

gested as if it had been sculpted to order.
A few like a mushroom, or pedestal table,
almost any thing in any ~~line~~ human, animal,
Inanimate object was there to see and con-
jecture about. These were all fragments
of 7 to 8 foot thick ice. This evenings
ice cakes were thinner, newly formed ice
after the heavier moved out to sea.

The evening sun at 8 hung in a leaden
sky over the ice strewn waters. Hope it
turns out. I'm leary of all my sea & ice
shots. Hope I've hit exposure right. Largest
berg in dim distance, in late cloudy afternoon
was $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long! the 85 foot ~~one~~ was maybe
a little shorter. We also saw a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long
one 65 feet high. These were the big rect-
angular, tubular ones for which the Antarctic
seas are renowned. Remind me of the A26
trip to ~~the~~ South Shetlands where I saw a
still larger one, but do not remember ever
seeing so many cakes, pans (or patches) of ice on
that trip. Miles & miles of ice. Helicopters flew over
20 miles, and reported that it looked that
we would soon be free of it but isn't this the
third day (Friday, Sat. & Sunday) we made miles Fri. —
Sat. — , Sun. —

Jan 14 Monday

(15)

Bright clear just few clouds in sky; little bit floating ice - lots of bergs round about. Could be anywhere on high seas except ships in place of bergs - sea of the best in looks behavior & apparent temperature. Of course the morning was too nice to continue about lunch time the clouds began to gather, by mid afternoon the "usual" (so it seems every day) the leaden sky took over and scattered flakes of snow blew about, and with obscuring of sun it got raw, cold and chilly. Antarctic petrel flew about, and silver grey ("fulmar") passed at rather widely spaced intervals. Saw an ice berg estimated to be over a 100, possibly 187 feet high. After passing the ice pack, or drifting broken ice patches, spent most of late afternoon evening, night, and this morning (Jan. 15) Tuesday

on fairly calm open sea with icebergs of various heights and sizes from small to immense, mile long or more at any time when visibility was good could count over a dozen in sight at one time. Jack said he saw 3 whales, and the same fellow blew 3 times, about 4 p.m. but visibility shrank to nothing about that time too.

January 15, 1963 (16)

Up at 5:30 this am. went wheel horse, and had breakfast at 7 am. Down to write this, and most of preceding page. Discussion of McMur do (McMudo) Archie Nash said. See Mc.M. notes too

This has been a more cloudy day than usual, though we had a smidgin of sun in the morning, except for icebergs, a dozen or more in sight all the time we ran on a smooth sea when suddenly a tough mass of ice - broken ice field - showed up. After a while of working through it Capt turned back to go around it so that by 4 pm. we were in the clear again. There was no getting to Peter the first I'd as had been planned by the Captain, a visit really beyond the scope of our present mission. at 5:00 the Capt. called us in for a conference to line up (organized) our shore visits to the different possible sites. Lasted through first dinner session so, I ate at second table. Snows off and on, and I suppose through the night. It will now be Friday before we get to Anvers Island the first and on paper the ~~best~~ most promising site. Also our departure date from this end of the world is now March 6. Every time we turn around it is a day less for sure.

Wednesday Jan. 16/63 (16)

Temp this a.m. 8 a.m. 35° Quite clear, warm
following sea, good wind from aft. Following
sea / Sooty Albatross? Silvergreys numerous
Cape pigeon one on two while I was on deck, and
several snow petrels. Walked about a bit.
Looked after fish lines, leaders etc for Pablette
Dredge is too big. I asked for 2/3's size

Not so bright in afternoon as usual started
clouding up. Got to Anvers Id area to-
morrow night. ± Tom Berg wishes to
climb mountain — would jeopardize whole
trip if something happened. Phil Smith put
him on, but it is former Wisconsin man.

Helicopter pilot gave us briefing on survival
gear, Mae West vests, floats for holding us aboard
flares, life raft on which we sit in plane, and
how to behave when hit water, or crashes on
land.

A note on 15th Jan. Leonard undertook to
photo penguin plate in Alexander Reania Birds
Some of bergs photo'd should definite wind
sculpturing, like dunes in New Zealand,
Indiana or Arizona? (These last wind sculptured
rocks, canyons I
Mr. Cunningham Chief Eng have only seen in
will fix water pipe for tower pictures)

Jan 17, Thursday '62 (17)

This morning 7³⁰ (up at 7 hour late for me, an ice free sea as of the moment no ice berg in sight; Temperature 36°. Now at 9³⁰ its 37°. Our weather man Malinkoski, "Ski" they call him says in by the End of Adeluide Id toward which we are heading to make our first land fall at base of Adulchi Pen. we shall be running into bad weather ^{and} snow and meet up with ice. He said also radar showed an ice berg up ahead. On deck there is great activity looking over boat stores. One has to be prepared for eventualities, if you get wrecked, smashed in inshore ice, and/or bad weather descends you may be on your own for several days, till storm blows out, visibility comes back. In a so called white out you are lost completely, - impossible to see where you are going ~~and~~ ^{or} should be going. Poblette has traps all rigged ready to go. Shall be putting out 3 traps first time around; Right now depth is about 250 fms are rapidly getting onto continental shelf. On reaching the 100 fm line we turned out a bit running down toward ~~Adelaide~~ ^{Margaret} Bay.

Thursday Jan 17/63 (18)

The helicopter took off at ^{and I could} returned in high wind @ Larger machine had difficulty in landing on The rolling ship, after deck where helicopter rest was jitting from side to side in a rather ~~for~~ bidding fashion. After about the 4th try the men on deck manage to get chocks under wheels and attach several stays or guys. Deck has look of eyes hinged in pockets for securing them. On the third try the helicopter almost ~~slipped~~ ^{sage off} backward into the sea, as the men in the wind and ship's motion could not make contact with the plane fast enough. The two flights over the deck before amounted to little more than "passes". Wind was up to 32 knots at the time or better. Now 6 30 it is blowing harder and snowing. Capt "Mac" thinks it will be too windy for work in and about Marguerite Bay. The place are heading for this minute. Helicopters found the Bay practically ice free — so that's where we head in first. I went to laundry to get shirt. The laundry — and did the ship roll, at least 40° now at 10 pm. They have changed to an- other less rolling course. Things were all ^{small including waste} ~~hush~~ over the deck, laundry in laundry room too, and quite a bit of water came through cracks in ill fitting outer doors. Ship's ^{library} (crew's lounge) was just about awash.

Jan. 17/63 cont'd

The Antarctic low causing this gale and high waves with spray virtually blowing over the ship. Travel around the Antarctic continent, clockwise, where we are west to east, one after the other. We sort of came into this one and have to let it get ahead of us, so it won't drag our tracks rest of the way up the ^{West} coast of the Peninsula. But there is always another low coming along. Hope I can get a copy of today's weather map as drafted aboard based on radio information from the other Antarctic stations behind us of which McMurdo is the principal one. The laundry was a shambles, I picked up a lot of stuff to keep it from getting wet from water running back and forth on deck. It must have been from one of their machines. With the changed course we at least can get some sleep. No I haven't even felt squeamish yet; got my fingers crossed.

Friday, 18th The roll last night went to 43° Downward bedtime roll stopped. Down below decks Capt Mac though the quieter running was due to change of course, but it turned out the next morning that we were in an ice field far as you could see in any

direction. These were seals, & Friday 18th 63 (18)
scattered about, Crab eaters. The capt says. He
also saw one leopard seal which he describes
as being ever so much larger than the others,
and with a head and neck suggestive of a dingo
saw. Seal holes we saw - but they seemed
too small for a seal to emerge. only once did
I see a group of 6 or 8 with a couple of
smaller individuals (not pups but certainly
younger than most of those we saw. Though
cloudy, foggy, snowy they would be lying
on side - almost belly up - as the Capt said
enjoying the sun - certainly it looked as
though they might be basking in ~~the~~ ^{unperishable} sun.
One could see where it was. Weddel seals he
tells me we have not yet seen. 1963

Jan 19, Saturday
Yesterday evening we put out our traps, but
what a time we had doing it. ~~Capt~~ ^{An} Englishman
came out from Adelaide Main Base - a Comdr. Dixon
leaving Art Nash behind. Then their boat came
out to get him, and we who were already in
boat to sound out a shallow place to drop
traps 3 to five fms were recalled to follow
Englishman's boat in to ascertain landing at
Avian Id for the morrow. Well we waited
couple of hours for them to leave the
Staten Id. and then we had engine.

and could not follow closely, ^{7 Jan 19, 1963 (19)} they ^{3 atkedn} just disappeared from sight but did come back after a time. Then we set traps and it was near midnight (11 o'clock plus clocks moved up an hour, so it was 2 p.m. before I got to bed after picking downer haul. Then up at 5.55 to get dressed and breakfast to go ashore at 7 a.m. Spent 1 hr. at Anixian Id working over rocks close to shore. debris from under them and lichens on rocks over and above them. Next hour

ashore we spent at main base Adelaide I while Rose climbed to top of Beacon Hill & Rose got a few more lichens, and some of dead limpet shells, one had a lot of dead serpulid tubes on it, would like to get live ones. Also some lichens at base of Flag Rock

Ice is moving in around ship this afternoon; while we were ashore they had to shift position of ship without hoisting anchor to avoid one berg that was drifting down on ship we are moving to see another possible site here at 3 or 4 so we have to pick up traps at 2 p.m. (which is 25 mins away)

DR. WALDO L. SCHMITT,
U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
WASHINGTON,
A D.C.

P.S. Straighten out the inside of the card; it's a
folded down ~~box~~, and when done gives you a
beautiful 3 dimension (as it were card) $15 \times 11 \times 62$
 $16 \times 11 \times 62$

Dear Stummy, Here we are in Antarctica at
McMurdo. A bright and sunny day; There
are puddles of water, ice-edged to be sure in
the streets (such as they are of volcanic ash,
largely; and no colder than a crisp winter
day at home; maybe a little more crisp
about ~~15~~¹⁵° this early a.m. and now at
8 p.m. it is 18°, the same as at noon.
We are in the "land of the mid-night sun. The
sun is high in the heavens, and as bright as
the clearest day at home at mid-day.

Oh! yes from the shore as far out
as you can see a sheet of snow covered
ice over which the tractors plough back and
forth hauling supplies from the ice wharves
where the planes land about 3 miles from
the Station proper. // Quite a place
and honestly it doesn't feel as cold as
the thermometer has it. We sleep two

in about an 8x8 room, one cot above the other bunk bed style with a fair sided lockers, one ceiling lamp, & one chair. The sleeping accommodations are quite primitive — the meals on the other hand quite lavish — meat twice a day, and a hot plate of beans on the side at lunch and dinner ~~the~~ day. Dessert at lunch today was bread pudding with raisins; at dinner a square of chocolate cake with white icing. The coffee seems quite good. Canned milk does not stand up well, tends to separate they say, and so Pream is used instead. We have to walk about half a block, or is it a block to the toilet facilities. There are no showers — "sponge baths" is what serves here. I got about 4 hrs sleep on the plane and am beginning to feel sort of dopy. Tomorrow the mail goes out so I shall try to send this and a few cards. A pretty one to each of you in Coronado.

(3)

belonging to this-McMurdo-station, came in, and as they were unloading the two "screwballs" two graduates of Wisconsin who were doing fresh water work (limnology), the engine of the plane took fire. First thing I noticed was a dense, pitch black column of smoke going skywards; the alarm was given (largely by the smoke) and all fire-fighting equipment was rushed to the scene. They sprayed gallons of the "Foam" onto and in the forward part of the plane (the 'copter) but to no avail. It they cut down the flames in one area they broke out in another. All of the foam & foam tank trucks, and most of the extinguishers on the base were emptied onto that fire; so much so that the ship's helicopter could not get clearance to take off because there was ~~not~~ no fire protection available. Can you beat it. Finally they brought down one of the largest bulldozers on the base to pile up dirt in front of it, after pushing plane to the bank along the ice covered shore. At one time

(4)

It looked as though the bulldozer would go the way of the plane. As it was pushing the plane down the slope, the bulldozer stalled, and the fire port was enveloped in flames. The fire-fighters turned their ~~heads~~ on the front of the bulldozer to protect it. Fortunately he got it started and pulled back; that's when the dirt pushing started. There was one small explosion, what everyone feared was a big boom, which fortunately did not come off. Yet from the first little one (and only one) another pilot picked up two pieces of the engine's cooling fan a hundred yards away on the beach.

I rushed for my camera to get a few pictures, but I will not know till they are developed, what I got. All that is left on the beach are a few charred fragments. Apparently the gas burned and did not explode the way the people crowded about could have resulted in a ^{lot of} seriously injured people. The men fighting the fire could not get them to move back.

22 XII 62

Dear Shummy, The handy paper at the moment (I guess the date is correct) Yesterday evening it was all arranged that I would be taken (helicopter flights) to three of the places where studies were being made of the productivity of the two major fresh water lakes in this area (two different valleys) and some fresh water ponds in the vicinity of Cape Evans. Then about supper time word came through ^{but I did not get it till} that the ^{breakfast} very next morning before 10 am that the ice-breaker Staten Island would be in to take Tom Berg, the geologist who is to accompany us, and me to Wellington N. Z. where we would pick up Jack Crowell, and head straight away for the Peninsula. That cut me out of the field trips because the departure date here had been moved up so far there was no time left for anything. As you know as far off as it was we had become reconciled to the January sixth date, and the over-all delay it spelled. Up above I entered in that I did not

word all breakfast. I get up early had breakfast before 6, unpacked the carton in which my hiking gear was, was dressed ready for the lake flights when the 10 o'clock word came through so I had to undress and repack. Tom Berg had gone into the field "geologizing" and had to be gotten back. That postponed things till his return at 11, meanwhile I got my stuff and the five traps the navy had made for me down to the helicopter field where the ship's helicopters were to land. The ship had to be sailing at 2⁰⁰ and we did get everything off on it, my bag of ~~clothes~~ clothes among the gear, taken out in the course of it we were told that we could get back earlier by plane 7½ hours instead of the 17 to 8 days the ice breaker would take to get to Wellington. So I had to quick grab the bag with toilet kit. So here I still am minus clean clothes, but booked for the plane, flights.

But to make a long story short, at 12:30 I went down to landing field to see my stuff aboard the ship's helicopter, when the Lakes' copter

17/XII/62

Dear Dummy, This is in some haste. The mail goes out, rather closes at about 5pm, so this is the last gasp possibly till Jan 3. and so carries my Christmas greetings and love to you all!

Today the air is full of crystals, tiny particles or frozen snow? - not much, more like a thin drizzle. And in the distance you can see nothing like a white fog (milky fog they call it?) Shall get all this straight in time. I should be getting traps ready. Everything seems to take time; you have to go ~~to~~ to the Navy for everything. But when you get down to the mechanics who do the job they are only too willing; it's a sort of change of work for them.

I really don't know what to write that would be of interest. The "sand" and dust, all volcanic that we have to wade through when there is no snow and ground is dry is something short of awful. It gets into everything and on everything. What's dropped on floor comes up with down-side dusty as all get on - grayish-brown dust. (powder.)

②

In the rush I've put my writing paper some-
where. What I should tell you, or did I: The
Lab. building where I write this is about a block
over one of those dust & sand hills from the
Lab. In those quarters are all my shoes, clothes,
and papers. In the Lab a table and chair only.
The Heads water closet & wash basins (have running
water); there are neither basins water, or
toilets nearer the living quarters, are a $\frac{1}{2}$
block farther on, and then maybe $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$
block more the mess hall. Thus we get
plenty of exercise; as I put it will be
wearing out our parkas putting them off
on on. You take it off on getting inside any
warm building and put it on when you
step out doors; many of the men run a-
round w. ~~thout~~ anything over flannel shirt
and no hats. Most, however, put on hat &
parka or overcoat (navy enlisted man's style)
on going out of doors. // In the warehouse
is a carpenter shop of sorts, I put to-
gether a shelf for wall of room behind
bunk, against which the bunk is, to hold

Goodbye, all next time, with love haldo. To all rest too (3)
I should have been writing this instead of doing
that. No? Later in the week Ken Moulton
is visiting the so-called Byrd Station, I may
go along to have a look at it. South Pole has
mentioned but really it doesn't mean so much.
It is another "spot" to fly over. There is quite
a station there. Jack Crowell is still in Ch. Ch.
The Edisto is still six miles off ^{breaking} working out
a channel through the ice for the Arneb supply
ship. Whether I board the Edisto when she
gets here, I do not know, or whether she
goes back to Ch. Ch. (Wellington is where
ships go) to pick up Crowell, or he flies here
no body knows yet. What a life? I will
work out in time, and except for the loss
of time I won't worry - can do nothing
about it. // Don't you worry, please, girl, and
forget your fears and apprehensions. (some
has the
spelling)
Not for now, girl this has to go -
hope I can do better by you next time a-
round. Lots of love girl, wish I were where
you are. I wouldn't want you here it's sort
of chilly/especially where we sit in those heads
the pots, half drums, used are called "honey pots" and

have to be removed each day. Stuff freezes prior to the honey pots and ganders
are just dumped out or ice well out. When ice melts in mid summer they sail to better
of sea.

18 XII 62

Dear Stummy, That 43° temperature was all wet. The thermometers on the mess hall wall registers far too high — much as our outdoor thermometers.

Today but for intermittent sunshine on the preceding days, ~~has been~~ ^{has} the third consecutive day of bad weather.

It's blowing harder now and snow — light, crystalline is driving by — wind is at 15 mi. per hour.

The great trouble here is getting to bed it is so bright at usual bedtime that you forget the passage of time. Lack of sleep builds up, so today I got in a 2 hr. nap between 2 & 4.

(*) marks where I got sleepy.
I had intended putting in the temperature. Was freezing at noon — $28 - 32^{\circ}\text{F}$. is not so bad of itself. It is the wind that makes you feel that we were back at the 18° level.

The milky fog they call the "white-out". That you may have read, or may read in that yellow pamphlet I mailed the other day. We have been in a more or less white-out since the snows started Sunday.

Got the traps I want, designed and

(2)

took sketches around to the public-works officer, a ~~Mr~~ Lt. Tate. Said he was busy but would get them out in time for the Edisto departure.

This is a bad year for ice; never the same as year after another and now its thicker than last year which means the ice breakers have to work harder than ever to get the cargo ships in. // All sorts of rumors float around, but it is believed that the Jan 6 departure still holds, but it will be from Wellington, N.Z. (that's on North Island) and Tom Berg the Geologist who is going with us and I fly back to Christchurch ^(South Island) on the 3rd to meet Jack Crowell and Capt. MacDonald to go to Wellington meet the Edisto which will go from there, direct to Palmer Land without touching at McMurdo again. That is the story so far, but anything can happen. The man who looks after the laboratory, supplies, equipment etc, has decorated the Christmas tree for the Lab. group. On the plane on which we came down were several trees, for us

Let's love to you. Give kisses and hugs to Grandpa. The Ward Room, the Mess Hall, the Sick Bay or Hospital, and no doubt the Commander and higher staff members. Never expected to spend a Christmas in Antarctica, had expected to see it on the Edisto. Too bad we did not get away on the 15 Dec. as originally planned.

Did I say we had higher winds today? They have finally blown out fog and clouds and probably the plane will get off tomorrow. It has been held up 2 days now. To fill out the time I may get to see more ~~of the~~ other stations maintained down here; but I do not expect to see the South Pole. It could be done but not worth asking for it.

Maybe I can get Miss off on this plane, the mail is already aboard. I am anxious to hear how the house has fared, and you? If everything is alright and goes well with you, you could stay longer. You could borrow from Barb & Bob. We could repay promptly on my return. Every day brings me nearer home — believe it or not.

Gee, I wish we'd get started. Though I have to pay my expenses meanwhile I get the per diem payment when I get back; and so

23 XII.62

Dear Stummy This is but a Sunday
combination of yesterdays letter which
I did not get finished. The U.S.A.R.P.
people here, put on a party for the officers
(Army, Navy, Air Force) on the Base. Prepara-
tions were made before dinner. The
party was at 8 and a crowded one it was.
I was the first to leave at 10³⁰, but it
was still going full blast. Most of the officers
did not come till after 10; they went to the
movie (every night) first; is over by 10 and
then they came in shortly after I left.
Sober at that.

Sunday morning we have brunch from
8 to 12 noon. This is the cooks' easy day.
Cold cuts - lunch - 12 to 1, supper ^{5:30 to 7:30}
or so. Week day breakfast is from 5:30
to 7. Lunch 11:30 to 1. Any way who does
not get here before end of period is out of
luck. When plane or helicopter crew (and pas-
sengers are late, they wireless in and some lunch
is saved for them.

This very morning it ^{was} 30 at 6⁰⁰ when
I got up. Yesterday at 4 and 6 o'clock it
was noticeably warm 32°. Honestly it felt

The kids may want the stamps. It's not dark now anyway somebody
maybe Jack Clarke at Museum could use them. Always saving something?

Just like a warm spring day. I have on
~~my~~ long underwear furnished me, over
my regular cotton underwear, that gets
the dirt more or less, and is easy changed
and washed. I have only that red shirt
from my clothes pack, and cap. Dressed
that "lightly" it seems in contrast to the
17°-18° degree weather, we are too warm.
Of course in that colder weather I wear
my thick blue shirt & parka especially
when it's windy. The winds can be bitter
and piercing cold. As one of the officers
said last night - you can have some of the
nicest weather in the world down here, and
in winter with the high winds some of the
worst! // This won't get mailed till we
get back to Christchurch because going in
the plane we ~~are~~ ^{get} ~~here~~ as fast as the mail.
Mail being what it is, I'd better mail this in Christ-
church. We should get here about 7am on Monday.
Any further news in next letter. Our address will
be U.S.S. ~~Staten~~ Staten Island instead of U.S.S. Edisto,
but I doubt that we shall get much of any thing
before we touch our home S. Amer. port.
We'll see, I'll send a note from Christchurch re
address. Lots of love girl to you and all. I
should be writing kids. I like to hear about them all
the time. More love and then some - shaldr. x x x x x

Dear Waldo

8514 Greenwood
JalR B17 12 Ind

In this morning's Post Wed Dec 12 1962 there is an article on the first page that a Negro historian John Hope Franklin has been admitted to the Cosmos club. He is 47 a former Howard Univ prof. now heads history dept at Brooklyn Coll., is presently on leave teaching at Cambridge Univ. in England for this yr. He was sponsored by Boyd Shafer and Prof Fred. Lane. No exact vote was reported but paper stated no more than 1 negative vote could have been cast. mentioned also dispute of last Jan when Negro journalist Carl Rowan was rejected & that several resigned, Ambassador Galbraith, Assistant Sec of State Cleveland and historian Bruce Catton and withdrawal of Pres Kennedy's memb. applicat.

Yesterday afternoon Wash had a 2 in snow that because of cold windy sub-freezing temp, the streets turned icy, traffic was snarled and delayed and hazardous. Cold is expected for several days with precipitation again early next week. The JalR. Lit. grp. lady called to tell me they are cancelling the Xmas program scheduled for to-day. Yesterday was by Alvin's Book Grp. met. but believe they got home ahead of it. Brenda sent me a Xmas card signed by her and Julie.

I keep thinking I should have something sent you for Xmas. When I mentioned candy, Alina said you can get all you want of that exp. But now I'm wondering if you find some little pamphlet exp you would like, that is a small book of interest, perhaps it wouldn't cost too much to mail home, since you mustn't have extra weight, then you could use it for reference at home later. And it'd be my gift to you. Sure you'd let me do that much for you.

N.Y. City has news paper strike but at least people have radio and TV news to keep abreast of news.

Ed said he phoned Page again and Page is improving slightly from the hepatitis he got again. So home from Hospital. Of course they can't come here Xmas this yr. Ed went to dentist yesterday and with all the bad weather it took him an hour and a half to get home.

Helen said she wrote you that one of the ladies in their house had an attempted purse snatching in front of their place. She was lucky not to have been injured or lost all her money.

I do as you told me keep my chain on table here at apt.

Sun is out and streets seem navigable now, tho still cold.

Lots of love and a hug and a kiss, Thelma

8514 Greenwood
Jax PK 12 Ind

Dear Waldo

Thanks for the fine letter. You didn't have to send payment for newspapers now, you might need it, plenty time later on. Sent the letter on to Alina. You continue writing her and she can relay news to me if I'll spare you.

Alina phoned just before hand to let me know that she had been talking to Belham and he'd be by for her shortly, so presume she got off all right. I've picked up the mail since, and kept plan going by house.

There has been a rash of street yokings and purse snatching seems more than usual, perhaps approaching 'Holiday' is one reason.

When I wrote paper of Queen Wilhelmina having died don't believe I mentioned she was 82.

Hoffa is on trial again and right in the courtroom someone took a pot shot at him. He wasn't hurt, but it goes to show how people feel about him.

and there has been quite a furor since Post & Co published an article about feelings between White House & Streason. Some ~~have~~ claimed that reporter was not to blame, that White House sanctioned access to source. But they must have been more of a leak than realized.

There have been a couple of different days that we had snow. Didn't last tho, but West is really having lots of it all ready.

It was interesting to hear you had been to
library there. I always feel, we don't know it all
and others can teach us things, too. Good idea
to get thoughts of others.

Don't attempt anything for Xmas. Gloria is taking
care of all that and I'm fairly sure she'll like it.
yet am sorry not to have sent you something there.
So it'll be taken care of later for when you return.
as it is just a little more time to suffice.
Believe there will be some sort of affair that
the service will arrange, they usually do. But
you just remember we think of you and wish you well.

Chalk wants to raise straight 25¢ fare and
no more tokens at 5 for 1.00. Presume this is
result of drivers voting an increase for themselves.
at least that was settled without strike.

this is a busy time. I have several story
programs ahead of me.

Suppose there is no chance of your getting to
Australia. Seems so near and yet so far.
But you can make the most of your time in New Zealand.
an unexpected opportunity to take it in!

lots of love and all good wishes for health,
a successful trip and good cheer. Helma

Someone said ~~Don~~ did men ever get to work on time
before they had instant coffee and rapid shore.

Not sure when I'll get at my Xmas cards to mail
there has been such a demand for the Xmas Stamp the P.O.

put out they have had to make more printings. Proving

it to be a money maker for P.O.
nearly forgot. at the Sak. Women's clb. lunch a Mrs. Ritterow, who
knew the late Mrs. Davis, came up to me + said Helma Schmitt. I knew
you when you were born, mentioned all the old 13th St. neighbors. She was a
Schlosser before she married. Do you remember her? Helma had heard Mrs. Davis
mentioned Mrs. Ritterow but didn't
know who she was 13th St. person

guess I should also mention since I wrote of it before
Boys John has improved. But Pres. Kennedy has another cold.

wish I could send you something to h. 3. but the same
condition exists, I mustn't add to your luggage weight.
and tho I am tempted to send a gift certificate or mon. ord.
for you to get yourself some trinket, you'd be hindered,
or if you did mail what you bought, that is mail here,
it would cost a lot of postage and ins. needed too.

As I said, Alina is taking care of Xmas, but I didn't get
to send you that or even a going away ^{gift} ~~gift~~ ^{gift}. Good wishes
Good Health. Good Luck and Good Journey. Love Ibelma

Thought I'd hold off sending this till I got out to house
So now I'm here your place + can reassure you all
is well. Thermometer is 59. Good! You other ltr to
Alina I forwarded too. Weather is nifty. Love Bus.
Even turned on TV as Alina asked me to. Remembered
to unplug it again too

The 2nd house on West mainland from 2nd has
scaffolding around it. where gate was broken
Believe you said an old couple used to live there + did
guess they are going to fix place.



Marjory Hendricks'

WATER GATE INN

On-the-Potomac-at-F, N.W., Washington, D. C.
District 7-9256

Authentic Pennsylvania Dutch atmosphere. Summer air conditioning. Winter log fires. Prime Roast Beef and Steaks, Mennonite Chicken, Shrimp Wiggle Esche Puddle, Pearls of the Sea, varied Amish dishes, Apple-Cheese Pie, Hot Popovers. Every day 11:30 - 10. GIFT HOUSE adjacent. Luncheon, dinner, cocktails.

This is where I am
scheduled to tell stories
right in front of
five places. Listeners
sit on benches before me
Place is rite on banks of
Potomac. River is
frozen over rite now



Henry S. Fullerton 3rd, 732 Hanford Place, Westfield, N. J.

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HERE

POST CARD

Address



Can
reassure
you again
all is
still well
at your place
so rest easy
about it



See the
kettle is on
the stove
all ready
for your
cup of
coffee
when you
get home
meanwhile
enjoy yourself
and I'll be
there



Just an old-fashioned greeting
That's bright with good cheer--
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
615 NORTH WOLFE STREET
BALTIMORE 5, MARYLAND, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOBIOLOGY

December 4, 1962

Mr. Fraser R. Myers
U.S.S. EDISTO (AGB-2)
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Myers:

Thank you for your letter of 6 November and glad you are O in C for the Bird Banding Program. I have been trying to get an extra copy of Birds of the Ocean but regret it is out of print. However, I am sending another book "Sea Birds of the South Pacific" by Harrison which will be valuable and contains most of the Antarctic birds. This will be sent by Airmail in a separate package. I am sure there will be at least one copy of Birds of the Ocean onboard USS EDISTO, for Dr. Waldo Schmidt and probably Captain McDonald have their own copies.

Good success and have fun.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. William J.L. Sladen

cc: Commanding Officer, USS EDISTO
Dr. Waldo Schmidt

P.S. Please return the book at the end of the voyage, we will need it for others.

Dear Bodo - Hope you are having a fine time - take
care of yourself & enjoy the penguins -
B.L.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
615 NORTH WOLFE STREET
BALTIMORE 5, MARYLAND, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOBIOLOGY

November 20, 1962

Dr. Waldo Schmidt
National Museum
Smithsonian Institution
Washington 9, D.C.

Dear Waldo:

*All this
nothing
new - but
with
saying
again*

I have misplaced the letter I sent to George Llano concerning the proposed Palmer Peninsula Biological Station. Will go on searching and then send a copy direct to you on the USS Edisto. Enclosed is a photostat of the article by Wynne-Edwards. This type of boat needs so little in the way of crew and maintenance and is wonderful for easy manoeuvrability. I know USARP have given serious thought to all this and the possibility of larger boats. Helicopters, though necessary, should not, in my opinion, be used as the main transport facility. They are expensive to maintain, impossible to use in bad weather, need a large crew for maintenance, are dangerous when flying over water (as they would have to do in large measure over the west coast of Palmer Peninsula), and are very disturbing to sea bird colonies.

I wish I had known you were going a little sooner, for I would have loved to have shown you some of my pictures and films of that region. It is a glorious place and I am sure you will have a wonderful time, especially being associated with Captain MacDonald and Ralph Lenton.

I am sending a copy of "Birds of the Ocean" to Mr. Meyer but I have no idea what sort of an ornithologist he is. With you, Ralph and Captain MacDonald on board I am sure there will be a wonderful coverage of any pink Albatrosses or banded birds.

I will also send you a typescript of the paper I contributed to the Paris Symposium on the distribution of Pygoscelid Penguins. It contains a few definitions and suggestions for international cooperation in recording penguin rookeries and numbers.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

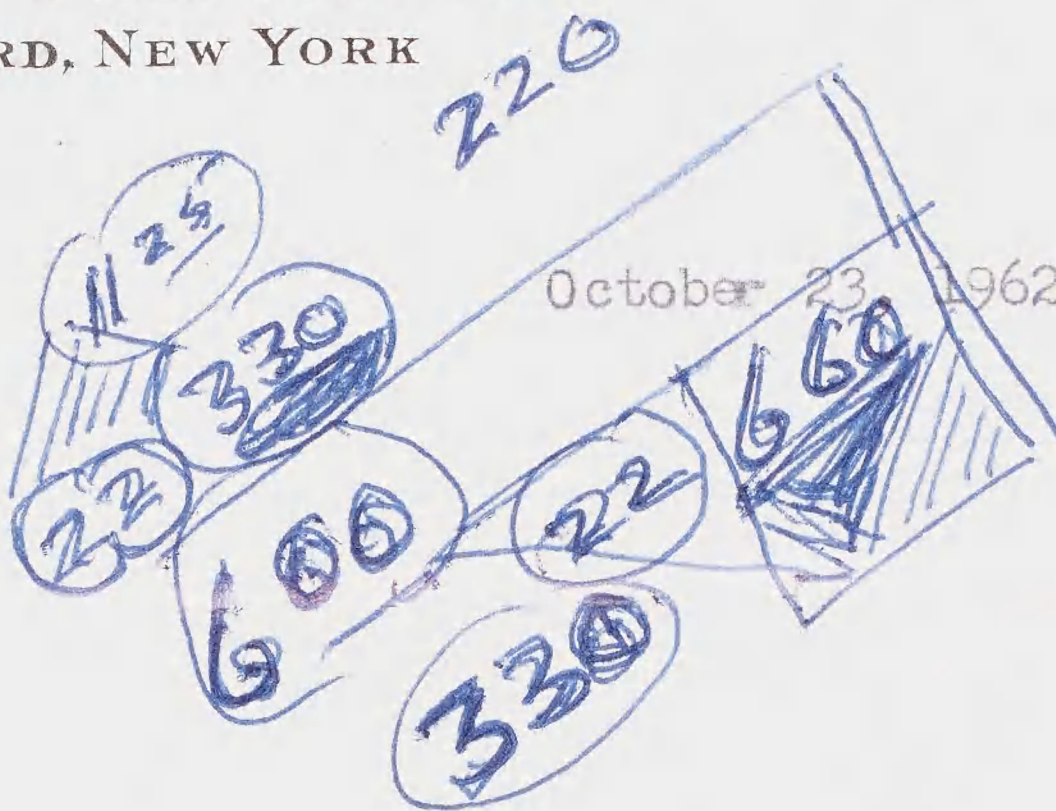
William J.L. Sladen

enc.



SONOTONE CORPORATION
ELMSFORD, NEW YORK

Att: Mr. *Waldo Schmitt*



Mr. R. Haywood Hull
Sonotone of Washington
Washington, D. C.

Dear Woody:

I have checked with our Engineering Department and they say if your user Mr. Waldo *SCHMITT* is going to wear his 1200 on the body under clothing, the instrument will always be at body temperature and there is no chance that the instrument will be affected by cold weather. When the instrument is exposed to cold weather then there is a possibility that the instrument be break down since this is not thermostat compensated. However, under normal wearing conditions, there is nothing to worry about. Best wishes.

Zereff 258

298-7870



TGBroderick:jn

Weber

Sincerely,

Tom

Assistant Manager
Sales Division

WE'RE WITH YOU
IN '62
SONOTONE SALES PROMOTION TEAM

February 25
1963

Dear Mr. Thomas,

With this a rough listing of the animals and plants taken at the various places where dredging was accomplished, traps set, and shore collecting undertaken.

Spring-Tails (Collembola) are terrestrial insects which were derived from mosses, in some cases lichens subjected to heat in the Berlese apparatus, so called, in my room.

Until the various groups of animals and plants collected and preserved are identified by specialists on those groups, scientific names cannot be supplied.

The bird listings seem to be of no great consequence as much the same species turned up at most every station. I cannot recall one at the name at which Dominican gulls were not around.

I hope that what I give you here will more than fill the Commodore's wishes in this direction.
Thru Mr. Crowell. Walden Schmitt

February 25
1963

Dear Mr. Thomas,

With this a rough listing of the animals and plants taken at the various places where dredging was accomplished, traps set, and shore collecting under-taken.

Spring-Dais (Collembola) are terrestrial insects which were derived from mosses, in some cases lichens subjected to heat in the Berlese apparatus, as called, in my room.

Until the various groups of animals and plants collected and preserved are identified by specialists on those groups, scientific names cannot be supplied.

The bird listings seem to be of no great consequence as much the same species turned up at most every station. I cannot recall one at the manner at which Dominican gulls were not around.

I hope that what I give you here will more than fill the common desires wishes in this direction.

Yours Mr. Crowell.

W. D. S. S. S.

Composite of leading
most abundant perhaps
most characteristic of certain water levels
levels, or perhaps of

December 8, 1969

Mrs. Rose Wadsworth
Department of Living Invertebrates
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th St.
New York, N.Y. 10024

Dear Mrs. Wadsworth:

I gave your request for a list of invertebrates from the deeper shelf area of the Antarctic sea some thought following your phone call, and even more attention after your latest letter arrived. I have come up with so little information, however, that I fear that you will be grievously disappointed.

My own collections were confined to the Antarctic Peninsula area, east and west shores, waters, and adjacent islands. Since my return to Washington from "down under" I have vigorously promoted the systematic working up of the various groups of Antarctic invertebrates in monographic form, but so far have succeeded in getting only one complete, one-volume monograph: "Antarctic Ascidiacea," by Patricia Kott, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia (Antarctic Research Series Vol. 13, 1969).

Dr. Olga Hartman, of the Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, worked up my polychaete collections, along with those collected by the Eltanin. Her monograph appeared in three parts: two preliminary compilations of the previously known species, and a third comprising her identifications and new species entitled "Polychaetous Annelids collected by the USNS Eltanin and Staten Island Cruises, chiefly from Antarctic Seas," Allan Hancock Monographs in Marine Biology, No. 2, 1967.

The only other published report on my material was included by David Nicol, of the Dept. of Geology, University of Florida, University Station, Gainesville, Fla. 32603, in his paper entitled "Descriptions, Ecology, and Geographic Distribution of some Antarctic Pelecypods," Bull. Amer. Palaeontology, Vol. 5, No. 231, 1966.

Regrettably, Dr. Nicol is the only one of the three authors cited who gave no indication of the stations from which my specimens came, although he did make use of my station data in his ecological discussions. The 17 species of pelecypods that

I collected are listed on an enclosed sheet. I shall write him to ask if in his notes he has recorded the station or stations from which the various species were taken. Hartman and Kott, on the other hand, give station data along with the identifications in their station lists. After looking through their reports you will be better able to judge whether the depths sampled will fit into your plans.

Perhaps the stations at which I brought up the greatest number of species of ascidians and polychaetes in the same haul might be the richer areas (more representative of the Antarctic fauna) as compared with those at which I got fewer species. Among the most productive stations were the following:

Sta. 32/63

8 species of ascidians
14 kinds of polychaetes, of which 7 are identified to species, 4 to genera, and 3 are as yet unnamed.

Sta. 62/63

6 species of ascidians
5 species of polychaetes

Sta. 64/63

8 species of ascidians
25 polychaetes, of which 11 were identified to species, 12 to genus, and 2 have not been identified.

Sta. 66/63

6 species of ascidians
17 species of polychaetes, 11 identified to species, 5 to genera, and 1 not identified

Sta. 67/63

6 species of ascidians
14 species of polychaetes, of which 7 were identified to species, 3 to genus, and 4 have not been identified.

In order that you may see what else was taken at each of the foregoing stations (the associated invertebrates), I am enclosing the SOSC "analysis" sheet for those stations.

There is no telling when the rest of my material will get identified, but I have hopes. The starfishes are all in the hands of Miss Helen Clark, now with the Department of Biology, Victoria University, Christchurch, New Zealand. She gave me a list of names of the species that I collected, but I have been unable to locate it in my Antarctic files.

Although you spoke only of invertebrates, you should not overlook the fishes, which appear in many of the underwater photographs of Antarctic habitats. In the frontispiece of the Kott volume there are several invertebrates to be seen, but only four have been identified to species and one, the starfish, to genus. In addition, there are hydroids.

In this connection, you might Dr. Paul K. Dayton, Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105.

My fishes, of which I have not yet received a list of identifications, are in the hands of Dr. Hugh DeWitt, Department of Zoology, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473, where also is located Dr. John Dearborn, who did a study on the ecology of the benthic organisms off the U. S. McMurdo Station under NSF auspices.

Another similar study in the same area was carried on by Dr. Jack Littlepage, Department of Biology, Victoria University, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

These particular investigators have paid much more attention to benthic animal associations than I ever had time for. I was a member of a survey team for the purpose of picking a site for a new biological station now in operation at Arthur Harbor, Anyers Island, and my collecting was incidental. Three stations there yielded no end of worms; A listing of the species identified by Dr. Hartman is also enclosed. About the very prolific worm fauna I have several times remarked that the tube-building species must be as numerous on the bottom as blades of grass in a meadow.

Obtaining specimens of the invertebrates you finally decide you want for your exhibit is just a matter of requesting them from the Smithsonian through your official channels. Dr. R. B. Manning is Chairman of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology; Dr. Richard Cowan is Director of the Natural History Museum of the Smithsonian.

After you have exhausted possibilities here for securing wanted specimens, you ~~may~~ might write to the University of Southern California, attention of Dr. Jam M. Savage, Professor

of Biosystematics, who was and still may be in charge of that school's Antarctic Program. That institution must have quite extensive collections, upon which their graduate students are, or have been, working. For instance, Candido P. Agatep has published on a part of their Antarctic holothurian collections, and there must be a great many more of these sea cucumbers on hand. Dr. Robert J. Menzies, who moved from USC to Duke, to State University of Florida, Tallahassee, where he now is, has in hand the isopod collections, or at least those from deeper waters. Also, in the Antarctic Research Series, Vol. 2 (Biology of Antarctic Seas) is an interesting paper with a color plate on the starfish, Odontaster validus, by J. S. Pearse.

I do not know that, aside from the afore-mentioned authors in the Antarctic Research Series, you will get much more elsewhere. "Biogeography and Ecology in Antarctica," by Van Mieghem and Van Oye, which I consulted in an endeavor to give you really pertinent information, was disappointing.

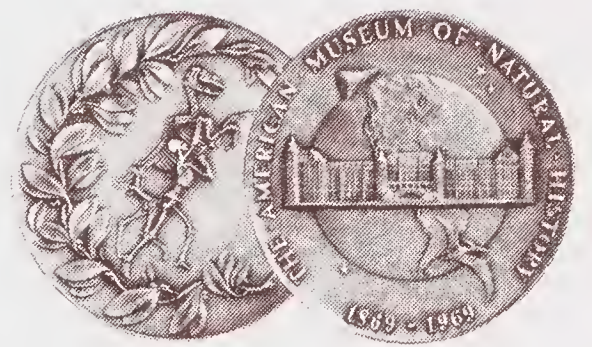
I wish you well with your Antarctic exhibit; too bad you could not come down to talk things over.

Sincerely,

Waldo L. Schmitt
Research Associate

Wadsworth, Rose.

The American Museum of Natural History



Central Park West at 79th Street New York, New York 10024 (212) 873-1300

CENTENNIAL YEAR -1969

DEPARTMENT OF LIVING INVERTEBRATES

November 24, 1969

William K. Emerson, Ph.D.
Chairman and Curator

Dorothy E. Bliss, Ph.D.
Curator

Ernst Kirsteuer, Ph.D.
Assistant Curator

William E. Old, Jr.
Scientific Assistant

William J. Clench, Ph.D. Sc.D.
Research Associate (Mollusca)

Libbie H. Hyman, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Research Associate (Invertebrates)

Rupert Riedl, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Marine Invertebrates)

Linda Habas Mantel, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Comparative Physiology)

John D. Soule, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Bryozoa)

Donald F. Squires, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Scleractinia)

Horace W. Stunkard, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Research Associate (Parasitology)

Anthony D'Attilio
Associate (Mollusca)

Morris K. Jacobson, M.A.
Associate (Mollusca)

Dr. Waldo Schmidtt
Department of Zoology
U.S. National Museum
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmidtt:

I am sending you this second letter as a reminder of the October letter and also of our phone conversation November 24th.

At the suggestion of Dr. Fehlman and Mrs. Peterson of the Oceanographic Sorting Center we are writing you to ask for a representative selection of invertebrates obtained from the deeper shelf area of the Antarctic sea. We will get a coelenterate and two echinoderms from New Zealand but we feel we should have a better display for the exhibit on Antarctic Sea to show the great diversity and abundance of invertebrate life in that area.

Perhaps you might suggest an area of the shelf directly around the continent since we are not familiar with temperatures and depths where the greater varieties of life occur.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Wadsworth

Rose Wadsworth

Living Invertebrates Assistant
for Exhibits

Krill

diatoms

Fish

+ Branchinecta

models and vials
of actual spms

W.D. rotifers
any marine

Nematodes

Look over list

Sta. 32/63 Antarctic Pon
8 species Melchior Harbor 46 m.
off Gammal Id

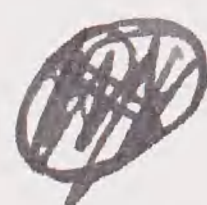
Sta. 64/63 South Shet. Collins Abc.
8 species King George Id. 86 m.

Sta. 62/63 S. Shet. Discovery Bay
6 species off Greenwich Id.
57 m.

Sta. 66/63 Port Lockroy, Niueke Id.
6 spe. 62 m.

Sta 67/63 Arthur Abc. Anvers Id
6 spec. 38 m.

Nichols list also
and Hartman list
Sta. 6, 7, 9,



✓
32/63

✓
64/63

✓
64/63

✓
66/63

✓
67/63

Composite "sketch" of Antarctic
benthic life, invertebrate except
for fish:

Diatoms (slides &
micro which to
view them)

Sta. 32/63 Melchior Hbr. 46 m.
off Gnampt. Id.
14 kinds worms. 7 do spec.
28 fms. 4 to spec.
14 mms. 3 no ident. 8 species Ascidians

62/63 Discovery Bay
5 worms & species S. sh. off Greenwich Bay
6 species Ascidians

64/63 South Shet, King George Id
Callins Hbr.
8 species Ascidians

67/63 Ar River Abc. Orsels Id
38 m
6 species Ascidians

66/63 Port Lockrow Vriencke
57 fms. Id

32/63 (16:16)
258ms.

7 to sp.
3 not identified to genus
14 worms.

62/63 (16:20)
(318ms)

5 worms. 1 species

64/63 (16:28)
417ms

25 worms { 11 to species
12 to genus
2 not iden

66/63 (16:21)
348ms

17 worms { 11 to species
5 to genus
1 not iden

67/63 (16:14)
218ms.

14 worms.

(7 to species
3 to genus
4 not iden

10/63 Port Lockroy remark.
Mehrid.
Isopods

14/63 Crinoid. Gulinder Ed.
urchins

17/63 greatest var. invertebrates
24/63 sponges hydroids bryozoa. holoth. clams amphipod ascidians.

Nicol Gelyciord reef
(Helen Clarke's Starfish)

{ Check Hartman worm
stations
Barnacles? Steere mosses

Forams

From

A.R.S. Vol. ①

Starfish

Vol. 2

J.S. Pearse - sp.

Odontaster validus

~~Starfish~~ planktonic sp. sp.

Vol.

Adolarians

Agate

II

Isopod Menzies

Frankenbarr

25 + Schultz

Cephalopods

Squids

Jack Littlepage
Dep't. of A & B
Univ. Vic
British Columbia

John Deard U. of Maine

Payton.

McLeigh and Ourre

Microbiology	Chap. <u>VII</u>	267	3 endemics S. gazellae S. marri E. bathytrelica
Chaetognatha	<u>VIII</u>	296	
Decapods	<u>IX</u>	324	
Mollusca	<u>X</u>	333	
Copepoda	<u>XI</u>	381	
Bryozoa	<u>XII</u>	401	
Isopodidae	<u>XIII</u>	414	
Arthropods (Land)	<u>XIV</u>	431	
Fishes	<u>XV</u>	471	
Penguins	<u>XVI</u>	551	
Birds	<u>XVII</u>	649	
? Seals			
? Whales			

296

Deep breed *Sagitta gazellae* which
shed eggs at 1000 meters rise
to hatch at 250 meters

Lat $50 \pm 90^\circ E$ and $80^\circ W$

324 Decapoda

Antarctic Benthic Fauna - almost complete
absence of decapods.

± Circumpolar

Chorismus antarcticus

Notocrangon antarcticus

Spicantiscaris antarcticus

} 7-500 fms
(12.8-915 m)

Lithodes murrayi (subantarctic - Marion Id.)

333 Mollusca

Fusitriton (cymatid)

Adria (Turrid) *magnifica* to 437 fms

Palmarctia + *MacRat* + *pelagus* + *MacRat* + *pelagus*

401 Bryozoa.

Mrs.

1

Dear Miss Wadsworth,

I have ^{gave} ~~given~~ your request for a list of invertebrates from the deeper shelf area of the Antarctic sea some thought following your phone call, and even more ^{attention} ~~since~~ after your latest letter arrived.

no para

Yet ~~that~~ I have come up with so little ^{that} I fear that I shall be grievously disappointed.

My own collections were confined to the Antarctic Peninsula area, ~~the~~ east and west shores, waters and adjacent islands. Since my return to Washington from "down under" I have vigorously prompted the systematic working up of all the various groups of Antarctic invertebrates in

her identifications and new species ^{entitled} ~~over~~ ^{published} ^{report}

The only other ~~paper~~ ~~source~~ on my material ~~is~~ was included by David Nicol of the Dept. of Zoology ~~of~~ Univ. of Florida, University Station Gainesville Florida "232603" in his paper on the Descriptions of some Antarctic Pelecygods Bull. Amer. Paleontology Vol. 5, no. 23, 1966

Regrettably of the three authors cited, he ^{was the only one who} gave no indication of the ~~set~~ of which of the ~~of~~ stations ^{from} at which ~~the~~ ~~obtained~~ ^{my specimens came} ~~mollusks~~, although he did make use of ~~the~~ my data ~~that~~ ~~was~~ recorded station data in ~~some~~ ~~of~~ his ecological discussions. The 17 species of pelecypods ~~of which they were~~ ~~not~~ ~~collected~~

Index:
I am writing
him to ask
if he can
give me
species with
the station

["]Polychaetous Annelids collected["]
by the USNS Eltanin and Staten
Island Cruises, chiefly from
Antarctic Seas, "Allan Hancock
Monographs in Marine Biology
No. 2, 19670

(4)

I shall write him to ask by ...
~~Which~~^{that} I collected are listed
on an enclosed sheet. ~~This~~
~~prompts me to write and ask him if~~
in his notes ~~that he can tell~~
me ~~from which station or~~^{at he has recorded the}
~~stations~~^{from which} the ^{various} species were
taken. Hartman and Kott
on the other hand give station
data along with the identi-
fications ~~listed~~ in their station
lists. After looking through
their reports you will be better
able to judge whether the
depths sampled will ~~be~~ fit
in to your plans.

Perhaps the stations at
 which I brought up the greater ^{number}
~~number~~ of ^{species} ascidians and
~~polychaetes~~ in the same haul might
 be the richer areas (more repre-
 sentative of the Antarctic fauna)
 than those at which I got
 fewer species. Among the ^{most productive} ~~first mentioned~~
^{stations} ~~stations~~ are: Sta. 32/63 (see both for
^{were} station data in each case)

8 species of ascidians
 14 kinds of ~~worms~~ ^{polychaetes} of these
 which 7 are identified to
 species, 4 to genera, and
 three as yet unnamed.

Sta 62/63
 6 species of ascidians
 5 species of polychaetes

Sta 64/63
 8 species of ascidians
 25 polychaetes of which
 11 were identified to species
 12 to genus, and 2 not identified

Sta. 66/63

6 species of ascidians
17 ^{species of} polychaetes, 11 identified
to species, 5 to genera,
1 not ~~re~~ identified.

Sta. 67/63

6 species of ascidians
14 species of polychaetes
of which 7 were identified
to species, 3 to
genus, and 4 not identified.

So that you may see
what else was taken ^{at} each
of the foregoing stations, I am
enclosing ~~also~~ the SSC ~~listings~~
~~set~~ of material "analysis"
sheet ~~for each~~ ^{those stations} ~~of the~~ ^{at} ~~one~~ ^{of these} ~~stations.~~
~~of the above mentioned~~
~~stations.~~

(7)

There is no telling when the rest of my material will get identified, but I have hopes. The starfishes are all in the hands of Miss Helen Clark, ~~now~~ at ~~the~~ Victoria University Christchurch, N.Z. ^{Dept. Zoology} She ~~left~~ ^{gave me a} a list of identifications. She ~~did~~ list for me names of the species I collected but ~~at the moment~~ I have been unable to locate it ~~in~~ among my Antarctic trip ~~pages~~ files.

Although you only spoke of invertebrates you should not overlook the fishes, which appear in many of the under water photographs of Antarctic habitats. In the front piece

of the Kott ~~to~~ volume there
are several invertebrates to be
seen but only ~~four~~ ^{four} ~~are~~ have
~~been specifically identified.~~ ^{been identified to species} and one the starfish, ^{to genus} ~~to genus~~
In addition there are hydroids.

In this connection you might
write ^{or.} Paul Dayton ^{Dept of Zool.} who is
University of Washington
Seattle Wash. 98105
~~Dept of~~

My fishes of which I
have not yet ^{received} ~~had~~ a list
of identifications, ~~are~~ are
in the hands of Dr. Hugh DeWitt
^{Dept of Zool.} at University of Maine, where
Orono, Maine 04473

98

~~There~~ also is located Dr John
Dearborn who ~~do~~ did a
study on the ecology of
the benthic organisms
off the ^{U.S.} McMurdo Station
under NSF auspices.

Another similar study
in the same area was carried ~~on~~ by ~~it~~
~~was performed by~~ ~~Dr~~ Black
Littlepage, Dept of Biology,
the Victoria Univ.

Victoria, British Columbia
Canada.

These ~~several~~ particular
investigators have ~~given~~
~~more time~~ ^{paid much} more attention to
~~the benthic~~ benthic
animal associations ~~in the~~
~~area~~ ^{ever} than I had time for;
besides I was a member
of a survey team for the

(and, ~~believe it~~
~~or not~~, my collecting 10 10
was incidental.

Purpose of picking a site
for a new biological station
now in operation at Arthur
Harbor, Invers Island, ~~the~~
~~water~~ ~~At~~ Three stations
these seemed to ~~be~~ ~~not~~
yielded ~~no~~ end of worms. ~~A~~ A listing
of ^{which the} species identified by Dr
Hartman, is also enclosed.
About ^{very prolific} the Antarctic worm fauna ^{one}
Obtaining ~~the~~ specimens
of the ~~an~~ invertebrates
you finally decide you have
for your exhibit is just
~~a matter of~~
from the ~~Smithsonian~~ requesting ~~of~~ them
through your official channels.
Dr. R. B. Manning is ~~he~~ our
Chairman of ~~the~~
the Department of Invertebrate
Zoology; Dr. Richard
Cowan is the Director of

have several times
I ~~has moved to~~ remarked
that the tube-building
species must be as ~~thick~~
numerous on the bottom as
blades of grass in a meadow.

11 ~~10~~

Re: Natural History Museum
of the Smithsonian.

After you have exhausted
~~all the above~~ ^{for secured wanted specimens} possibilities here, you might
write Univ. ^{Southern Cal.} Dr. Jay
M. Savage, ^{Professor of Biosystematics,} who was and
still may be in charge of
that school's Antarctic
Program. That institution
must have quite an
extensive collection ~~span~~
which their graduate students are
been working ~~on~~, for
instance a Agatep
~~has~~ ^{has} and ^{per} still plans
has published a part
of their Antarctic
holothurian collections,
and there must be a
great many ^{of these.}
sea cucumbers on hand.

Menzies who moved from
U.S.C. to Duke, to

where he now is, has
~~I believe~~ in hand, he
is good collections, ^{or} at
least those from the
~~deeper~~ waters.
~~over~~

Also in the Antarctic Research
Series, vol. 2 (Biology of Ant.
Arctic Seas) is an interest-
ing paper with a color plate ~~even~~
on the ~~st~~ starfish, Odontaster
validus, by J.S. Pearse.

I do not know that aside from
the afore-mentioned authors that
you will get much more from the
Antarctic Research Series. The

"Biogeography ^{+ Ecology in} of Antarctica" which
by vanmiegheem + van Oye

I consulted in an endeavor
to give you really ~~helpful~~^{pertinent}
~~the useful~~ information was
~~not particularly helpful~~
~~quite~~ disappointing ☹

(13)

I wish you well with your
Antarctic exhibit; too bad
you could not come down
to talk things over. You
~~would have saved us~~
~~both a lot of time, paper,~~
~~and phone calls (yours)~~

Sincerely

P.S. Your call came just as I
was winding up a long hand
draft of his ramble; believe
it or not.

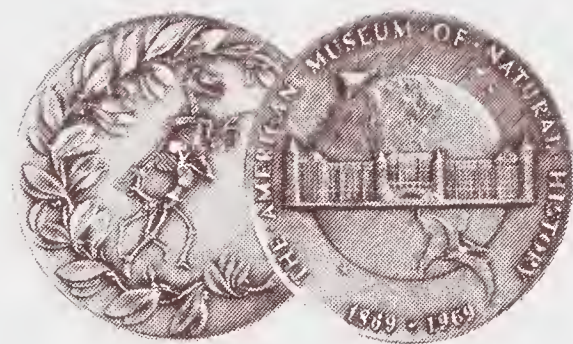
I do not know that aside
from Kott and Hartman
monographs that you will
get much out of the Antarctic
Research Series

Nor did I find

very helpful
when I was (over the
weeks that have passed)
trying to get together some
really useful information
for you. Unfortunately
I have even more pressing
commitment, so you will
have to forgive and
forget my seeming procrastination (are)

The American Museum of Natural History

Central Park West at 79th Street New York, New York 10024 (212) 873-1300



CENTENNIAL YEAR -1969

DEPARTMENT OF
LIVING INVERTEBRATES

October 6, 1969

William K. Emerson, Ph.D.
Chairman and Curator

Dorothy E. Bliss, Ph.D.
Curator

Ernst Kirsteuer, Ph.D.
Assistant Curator

William E. Old, Jr.
Scientific Assistant

William J. Clench, Ph.D. Sc.D.
Research Associate (Mollusca)

Libbie H. Hyman, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Research Associate (Invertebrates)

Rupert Riedl, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Marine Invertebrates)

Linda Habas Mantel, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Comparative Physiology)

John D. Soule, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Bryozoa)

Donald F. Squires, Ph.D.
Research Associate (Scleractinia)

Horace W. Stunkard, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Research Associate (Parasitology)

Anthony D'Attilio
Associate (Mollusca)

Morris K. Jacobson, M.A.
Associate (Mollusca)

Dr. Waldo Schmitt
Dept. of Zoology
U.S. National Museum
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

At the suggestion of Dr. Fehlman and Mrs. Peterson of the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center I am writing to ask you if we may have a "representative selection" of invertebrates obtained from the shelf area of Antarctic Sea. Since we are not terribly familiar with depths and temperatures perhaps you could help us by suggesting an area of the shelf directly around the Antarctic continent which shows the great diversity and abundance of invertebrate life in the Antarctic seas.

We would like to use the material for model preparation for an exhibit on extreme environments and invertebrate adaptation in the new Hall of the Biology of Invertebrates. Of course, there is a limit in size of the Antarctic Sea section of the exhibit and we would therefore like to have a sampling of the most frequently occurring invertebrates in any given place on the shelf.

I hope you will be able to help with this project and look forward to hearing from you soon, at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Wadsworth

Rose Wadsworth
Assistant/Invertebrate
Exhibits

Wadsworth - Living Invertebrates